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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ F RINALDI,
Capt Co A 18th N C T

7*tiApril

We are authorized to announce private ARCHIBALD A McMILLAN, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent Robeson County in the House of Commons of our next Legislature in N. C. He is for Southern Independence, and Zeb. B. Vance for Governor.

May 10, 1864 31 *tcpd

The friends of Capt. W. J. LONG, Co C, 31st N C. Reg't, will support him for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election on the first Thursday in August next.

Capt. Long was one of that numerous class who was opposed to the war up to the Lincoln proclamation; was one of the last to break up the old Government, and among the first who stepped forward to defend the new. Is now and has been in the army from the commencement. MANY VOTERS OF HARNETT.

May 7. 30*18tpd

We are authorized to announce ELAM J. BARRINGTON, Co. A, 5th N. C. Cavalry, a candidate to represent the county of Moore in the next Legislature of N. C.

April 28 26*9tpd&te

I am a Candidate for the office of SHERIFF of Chatham county at the election in August next

W G ALBRIGHT

Siamese Grove, May 12 34*te

SITUATION WANTED,

A Licensed Baptist Minister, who has had eight years experience in teaching, desires to secure a permanent situation as Teacher of a good Private or Select School, as Principal of an Academy, or as President of a Female College. Testimonials of the highest character furnished on application. Address,

W S. McDIARMID, Montrose, N. C

May 10. 31*9tpd

THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS.
NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!
(OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS.)

MYRTLE LEAVES, (just from the press.)	$2 00
Songs of Love and Liberty, (just from the press,)	75
Primary Geography, (just from the Press.)	2 00
York's English Grammar, 3d Edition,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Hill's Poems, second edition,	1 50
Morven and Linda,	25
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
The Dixie Spelling Book (in Press,)	
Johnson's School Arithmetic (in Press.)	
The Jack Morgan Songster (in Press.)	
Elementary Spelling Book (in Press.)	

The above books are sold at at one third off to the trade.

The following books are published at various places in the Confederacy:

NOVELS.

Lady Audley's Secret,	5 00
Dickens' Last Novel,	2 00
Robert and Harold,	2 50
Eleanor's Victory,	5 00
Les Miserables: Fantine,	3 00
" " Marius,	3 00
" " St. Denis	3 00
" " Jean Valjean,	3 00
The Bohemian,	1 25
Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,	6 50
Field and Fireside Nouvelette,	2 00
The Confederate, A Romantic Essay,	2 50
Silas Marner,	5 00
The Battle of the Bards,	3 00

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor,	3 00
Lander's Arithmetic,	2 00
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	4 00
Primary Geography,	2 00
York's English Grammar,	2 00
First Book in Composition,	2 00
Dixie Primer, Pictorial, 3d Edition,	50
First Dixie Reader,	75
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	75
Capers' Catechism,	50
Biblical Catechism, by Lansdell,	75

MILITARY WORKS.

Gilham's Manual,	10 00
Army Regulations,	6 00
Evolutions of the Line,	5 00
Wheeler's Cavalry,	7 00
Napoleon's Maxims of War,	1 25
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmisher's Drill,	1 25
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	1 25
General Orders,	6 00
Warren's Surgery—by Dr. Warren,	6 00

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

The War and its Heroes,	3 50
Myrtle Leaves,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
Southern Model Letter Writer,	1 00
Morven and Linda,	25
Rival Administrations,	1 00
Scriptural Views of National Trials,	5 00
Romantic Passages in S. W. History,	3 50
Diary of the War,	3 00
The Siege of Vicksburg.	2 50
Bombardment of Vicksburg.	3 50
The Sunday School Bell,	50
The Sunday School Wreath,	75
Plowing and Ditching,	1 25
Fun for the Camp,	1 50
The Camp Jester,	1 00
Campaign from Texas to Maryland,	3 00
Neeley's Discourses,	3 50
Dr. Deems's Sermons,	2 50
The Age—A New Monthly,	2 50
Southern Literary Messenger,	2 50
Map of Confederate States,	5 00
Dr Deems's Portrait,	1 50
Jackson's Portrait,	1 50
Soldier Boy Songster,	1 00
Songs of Love and Liberty,	75
Bonnie Blue Flag Songster,	50
Cotton Field Melodies,	50
Rebel Songster,	1 00
Confederate Song Book,	1 00
Stonewall Song Book,	1 00

Those ordering books to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 28. 28*tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1864.

A QUEER NOTION.—We learn by letter from Kenansville that the men of Duplin county, from 45 to 50, who are now in service at Goldsborough, are very bitter against Gov. Vance, thinking that it was he who had them called out. They have been deceived by the "honest arts" of the Standard. Gov. Vance has neither the power nor the inclination to do anything of the kind. It is well known that his desire is to keep these men at home upon their farms, and he had succeeded in making an arrangement to that effect, but subsequent emergencies, or probabilities of emergencies, induced the War Department—not Gov. Vance—to call them out.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the condition of affairs will justify their speedy release and return to their farms, the thorough cultivation of which is scarcely second in importance to the beating of the enemy on the battle-field. No doubt the government is as well aware of this as the suffering farmers themselves; and that it will, in consequence, discharge them at the very first moment that it can be done with safety. If they had not been called out, the probability is that the yankees would have seen that the way was open for that march into the interior of the State to which they considered themselves invited last Fall by the Standard. And then what would have been the condition of the Duplin farmers? Not only what crops they have under cultivation would have been destroyed, but their houses burnt, their negroes run off, their provisions and clothing and furniture stolen and destroyed. To be called from home to perform a soldier's duty is hard for men of their age, but it is not so hard as to be despoiled of all their property, their wives and children insulted, and perhaps themselves carried off to a yankee prison. Events that seem to us to be grievous calamities, are often blessings in disguise; and it may be that this is one of them.

THE HOSPITAL IN THIS TOWN.—We would remind our readers in town and country, that there are about a hundred sick and wounded soldiers in the Hospital in this town, and that any delicacies that can be spared, of vegetables, fowls, fresh meats, eggs, butter, in short anything that would be acceptable to an invalid, would be most worthily bestowed upon these brave and suffering defenders of their country. To those who cannot afford to give, we are requested by Mr. Palmer, (an inmate of the Hospital, who has been detailed to make purchases while he is convalescing,) to say that he will be glad to purchase on as favorable terms as possible. He travels for this purpose up the railroad every week or two.

A GOOD CHANCE.—We saw on Monday in the recently established Express Office in this town, a barrel of flour, which a soldier's wife was sending to her husband in Virginia. The freight was no doubt a considerable item, but including that the flour will be laid down in Richmond at about two-thirds of what it would cost there.

But what most struck us was the facility afforded by this Express line to send Hospital stores for the sick, as well as food and clothing for relatives and friends. We trust that the line will do a large business in that way.

On Monday two gentlemen handed us nearly $400 for the Hospital Fund, which we turned over to the President of the Cumberland Hospital Association, who will see to its prompt and appropriate application to the noble object designed by the donors. Any further contributions left at this office, either for this purpose or for the relief of the unfortunate people of Washington, will be properly disposed of.

COL. JOHN R. MURCHISON.—We have great pleasure in stating that a dispatch was received here yesterday from Capt. David R. Murchison, containing the gratifying assurance that his brother, Col. John R. Murchison, was not killed, but was in the hands of the enemy, dangerously wounded in the head. We trust that he will be spared to his family and his country.

LIEUT. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES.—This gallant youth, only 19 years of age when he was killed, had been two years in the service, and often under fire. He was not satisfied with what had recently become, by location in Raleigh, a safe position on the staff of his father, Lt. Gen. Holmes, but preferred one "near the flashing of the guns." He obtained permission, therefore, to leave Raleigh and go to Virginia. Not being able in Richmond to obtain the transfer from his existing staff appointment to another that was offered to him in the field, he volunteered in the 5th cavalry. A letter to the Editors from a member of that Regiment says:

"Lieut. Holmes came to us only a short time since and volunteered his services for the present campaign. In every engagement with the enemy he acted with great gallantry."

LIEUT. CHARLES T. HAIGH.—A letter from a Surgeon in Lane's Brigade says in reference to the death of this gallant young officer, who but a few months ago left the Lexington Military Institute for active service in the field:

"Lieut. Charles T. Haigh fell on the evening of the 12th ult., while gallantly leading his company (Co. B, 37th N. C. T.) in charging a yankee battery. A member of his company reports that he was shot through the head, the ball entering above the right eye and coming out on the left and back part of his head. Our men were unable to hold the ground on which he fell, and consequently I was unable to secure his remains.

"Col. Barbour had no officer whom he esteemed more highly than Charlie, and although he had been with us but a short while, he had won the esteem of every officer and man in the regiment. His conduct was such in the battle of the 12th as not only to elicit the commendation of officers and men of his own regiment, but his gallantry was such as to attract the attention of Gen. Lane, who complimented him highly for his bravery and efficiency."

GEN. KIRKLAND.—We find the following in the Richmond Examiner as an advertisement. We think it might well have found a more conspicuous place, without requiring pay for its insertion:

"Brigadier General W. W. Kirkland, of North Carolina, was shot through the inside of his right thigh. He is at the residence of surgeon Franklin Hancock, on Main street, and is doing well."

HOLDEN IN ORANGE.—We are assured by a letter from a gentleman in Orange that the self-nominated candidate for Governor will not get one hundred votes in the county of Orange—his native county. "Upon this you may rely," says our correspondent.

MR. HOLDEN AMONG THE YANKEES.—Under this head we published on the 23rd ult. a very remarkable statement by a "Paroled Prisoner" of the effect upon the yankees of the Standard's Editorial and communicated articles. The statement must have produced a sensation wherever it was read. We had a request from one gentleman in a neighboring county to print a large number of handbill copies of it, at his expense, for circulation.

From another "Paroled Prisoner" we have just received a letter from which we take the liberty of copying a sentence or two, as follows:

"The article in a recent issue of the Observer subscribed "Paroled Prisoner," which shows the effects of Holden's teachings upon the enemy, has caused some fluttering among the supporters of this mischief-maker. The only way they have of meeting the statements therein made is by denying the authenticity of the article, endeavoring to create the impression that it was fabricated for political purposes; and they try to make this plausible by saying that "no name is signed to the article," &c. * * *

"Coming from a gentleman of his position and established reputation, (I think I can point out the gentleman without difficulty,) no one can doubt the truthfulness of any statement made by him. I can myself testify to all, in substance, that he writes from what I saw and heard while a prisoner. * * *

"I have known them [the yankees] to rejoice more and make greater demonstrations over an article from the Standard than over an important victory claimed by them on the battle-field; and very reasonably too, for *they know* that we cannot be subjugated it we remain united among ourselves. Holden's paper leads them to believe that North Carolina is about to desert her sister States and return to Lincoln's embrace—hence their joy."

The writer of the above *has* filled a political station, but he is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, and there is not the slightest doubt of the entire truthfulness of his statement. As to the author of the article signed a "Paroled Prisoner," we repeat what we said at the time, "The writer is no politician. His pursuits before the war had as little connection with politics as with arms—none whatever with either. His high personal character is a guarantee for the truthfulness of his statements." We do not suppose he ever wrote a political article, but rather that his habits of life led him to be a correspondent of the North Carolina Presbyterian.

Those people who pretend that the letter was fabricated for political purposes do not believe what they say. They *know* that we would never be guilty of such a trick, nor allow any one to do it through our columns. The writers of both the article and the above letter were captured while leading their commands in battle, and, along with hundreds of other officers, suffered imprisonment for long weary months. That they give truthful statements of what came within their knowledge, there is no doubt whatever.

A PAPER FOR THE TIMES.—We have often had occasion to notice the Standard's habit of ignoring the army news, Confederate victories, and such things, and devoting its columns to the far more important political aspirations of W. W. Holden. Twenty lines sufficed the Standard to tell of Hoke's great Plymouth victory, but twenty columns are not enough to glorify W. W. Holden and abuse Gov. Vance. The Standard has not yet found room to publish the correspondence between Gov. Vance and President Davis, for that correspondence might open the eyes of its readers to the unfounded nature of its complaints against both of these officers. But instead of that really important official correspondence it devotes nearly eight of the twelve columns of its last Saturday's issue to matters relating to the Governor's election, and only one and a half columns to those great events that had occurred in Virginia during that week.

In that issue of the Standard, under the appropriate caption of "Hard Run—More Humbuggery," Mr. Holden, after a week's delay, notices the certificates of Messrs. Hampton and Horton. As in the case of the Vance and Davis correspondence, the Standard does not publish those certificates. That, too, might open the eyes of its readers. Mr. Holden says "he has no recollection of any such conversation" as those gentlemen describe:—

"We engage in hundreds of conversations during a month of which we retain no distinct recollection, and we cannot, therefore, be sure, as no one can be sure, that we have not used certain words or expressions. It would be wonderful, indeed, if we could recollect all that we say in these conversations among friends, or all that is said to us. But the gist of the charge is that we desired a Convention to secede from the government. This we solemnly deny. There is no truth in the charge."

The Standard then enumerates several persons, "intimate political and personal friends," to whom it says Mr. Holden never said anything of the kind. This is precisely similar to the case of the fellow who was tried for stealing, and who, to rebut the testimony of two witnesses who saw him steal the article, proposed to introduce a dozen witnesses who did *not* see him steal it.

The Standard abuses Mr. Hampton as a "stupid, uninformed person, incapable of comprehending a long sentence or a contingency, or even a statement in argument." We never saw Mr. Hampton, but have heard from those who know him a very different account of him, and especially have we heard that he is a man of excellent personal character. It is but ten months since the Editor of the Standard himself declared that Mr. Hampton was as true a man as the State contained. The evidence of the Standard's object in desiring a convention is sufficient to establish a fact in a court of justice; and is corroborated by Mr. Horton and by the contemporary declarations of the Standard to the same effect. Besides all which the Raleigh Confederate says:—

"We have heard of many other gentlemen, who will verify the statement of Messrs. Hampton and Horton. There are men in Chatham, who heard similar propositions from Mr. Holden; men in Guilford; men in Johnston; and there are such men in Raleigh.

"And we have heard of one gentleman, a minister of the gospel, a public man whose word Mr. Holden could not call in question. All these men owe it to the cause of truth and country, to make this matter clear."

JUSTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.—The letter of Gen. Clingman corrects a slander of his Brigade. It seems that the giving way of a Brigade from another State was charged to the account of his Brigade. It is not the first time that our North Carolina troops have been charged with the failure of troops from other States.

The Examiner, from which we copied Gen. Clingman's letter, omitted a paragraph of it. The other Richmond papers, received since the Examiner, are not so squeamish, but very properly publish the whole. The following is the omitted paragraph:—

"It may not be amiss to state that, within the last 3 weeks, (1,173) men. It is a singular fact, too, but one that is indisputably true, that in every instance in which it has been engaged, whether attacking or defending itself, it has decidedly and signally beaten the enemy in its front, and that four-fifths of its losses have been sustained solely because its flanks have been left unprotected by the troops which should have been there. They have suffered in this way on six different occasions."

THE COMMENCEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY IN 1864.

Seventeen hundred and eight diplomas, *"pro bonis doctibus omnibus,"* have now been granted to Baccalaureates at Chapel Hill. It is well for the givers that they have been given in Latin, for now the public cannot in general deny the propriety of the gift. The receivers too have now a chance to get two certificates concerning their proficiency in the Humanities, one as a matter of course but in Latin, another in English to be believed where the certified are not known. The class of 1864 was small, only seven, but it was composed of good material. Its members were allowed by the Confederate authorities to complete their education, and the most of them have made good use of this indulgence. Two were already in the field as staff officers on Commencement day, and the others will doubtless be where their country directs them to be at the time appointed. Only two of the seven have been at the University in all of the eight terms of their College course. When the class was in its Freshman year it counted 68 members. Not one-ninth of that number remained to swell the ranks of the educated men of their country. Many, how many is not known, have fallen in defence of that country. One-third of those who were their first teachers at the University sleep with them in soldiers' graves, and another fifth are ready to fill the "imminent, deadly breach" in defence of all that is worth living for. When the war is over the surviving Alumni of the University ought to raise a cenotaph in "the College Campus" inscribed with the names of those who have bravely died that they might safely live.

Dr. Deems' sermon before the graduating class on Wednesday morning was the only address delivered during Commencement week. His text was the same as Archbishop Hughes' in 1860: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment." But the exposition thereof was entirely different and set off with all those graces of language and elocution which characterize the Rev. Dr's discourses from the pulpit. He showed that his text was delivered to be a precept for all; no man, in age, country or position, can claim exemption from it. It comes to the whole man; no faculty of the soul can be in healthy exercise that refuses obedience to it. It rests on the whole life; no epoch in a man's existence delivers him from it. It stimulates to the performance of every duty and comforts in the endurance of every chastening. While such doctrines permeate the teachings at our University, its sons will, under the blessing of God, continue to be wise in council, fearless in danger, patient in labor and charitable in judgment, with that charity which is greater than Faith and Hope.

The graduates of this year are Messrs. Albert M. Boozer, of Lexington, S. C.; Walter McK. Clark, of Halifax county; William A. Guthrie, of Chapel Hill; James C. Gilmer, of Surry county; James T. Tate, of Gaston co.; Augustus Van Wyck, of Pendleton, S. C., and J. Buxton Williams, Jr., of Warren county. Mr. Gilmer won the highest prize in scholarship and in punctuality, and spoke the Valedictory. Messrs. Guthrie and Tate were reckoned as equals in the second rank, but Mr. Guthrie spoke the Latin Salutatory. Messrs. Boozer and Van Wyck gained the third distinction. Mr. Boozer was never absent from a College duty during his two and a half years' connection with the University. Mr. Clark joined our army at the early age of 15, was preserved through many of the bloodiest fights of the war, was absent from no duty during his sojourn of a single year at the University, was reckoned as second to none in the studies of that year, prepared himself for license as a lawyer, graduated before he was 18, and is now a Captain on Gen. M. W. Ransom's staff in Virginia. Surely this is a bright prophecy for the future of a young and devout Christian gentleman. Some other incidents connected with this class are worth mentioning. It has lost two members by death at Chapel Hill while passing through College. One of these, Mr. Rogers of Wake county, died the week after the Senior Report was read in the beginning of May, and was buried in the suit that had been provided for the graduation of a first-born son. Shortly afterwards another of the class was summoned, but reached his home too late, to receive the last kiss of a dying mother. On the morning of Commencement day Dr. Deems laid away in the dust of death Mrs. Guthrie, the mother of the Salutatorian, and at night the Rev. Mr. Hilliard joined Mr. J. B. Williams to Miss Cary Peters of Portsmouth, Va., in those bands which death only should sever. There were seven graduates at the first Commencement of the University (in 1798.) But the chronicles of the day do not show that they passed through as many trying scenes as have marked the career of their brethren of 1864.

Besides these seven Baccalaureates, the Trustees who were present (Governor Vance, Ex-Governors Manly and Swain, Judges Battle and Manly, and Mr. Paul Cameron,) conferred the Mastership in Arts, *"ex honore,"* on the Rev. Francis W. Hilliard, of the Episcopal Church, who was already an A. M. of his Alma Mater in Cambridge, Mass., and on the Rev Norval W. Wilson, of the Baptist Church. The same degree was conferred "in course" on Mr. Hugh Strong, teacher of a classical school in Cheraw, S. C.; on William Bingham Lynch, lately Professor of Greek in Davidson College, and on the Hon. Samuel J. Person, lately a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, all "first honor" graduates of the University.

The report that was read in Gerard Hall on Thursday afternoon contained the following items that are honorable to the few contestants in the peaceful arena of Literature and Science that were to be found at the University. Among the fourteen Juniors, Mr. Peter H. Adams of Greensboro' obtained the first, Mr. W. C. Prout of Williamsboro' and Mr. Henry A. London of Pittsboro', the second, and Messrs. W. Huff of Brunswick Co., Va., and N. K. Roan of Yanceyville, the third distinction in scholarship. Mr. E. G. Pront was declared to be of the first rank in Latin, French and Logic, and of the second in the Bible, Greek and Mathematics. Mr. J. S. Henderson obtained the first distinction in the Languages, the second in Logic and the third in the Bible. Mr. R. Hodge of Wake county, was the only member of the class declared to have been entirely punctual in attending to his duties during his three years connection with the University. At the beginning of this term the Sophomore Class consisted of seven regular members. But the late enrollment left only two to share its honors between themselves. Of these Mr. W. W. Adams from Petersburg, Va., got the biggest half, both in scholarship and in punctuality. There have been 28 members of the Freshman Class during this term. But the dread of conscription was so great that only 13 remained to help do the "gallanting" at Commencement, (and the girls said they did it right well, *"considering"*) Of these Mr. Fabius H. Busbee of Raleigh, is the best scholar. Mr. R. W. Means of Cabarrus county, stood next to him, while Messrs. Alston of Warren county, Burton of Halifax county, and Winston of Windsor, will have to advance two paces before they will reach the front rank. Mr. A. K. Tenny was declared to be among the second best in the Bible and in Mathematics. During the last session, Messrs. Guthrie, Means and Tenny have always been present at their Collegiate duties. There were some negative honors dispensed in the Junior and Freshman Classes, but as they are not creditable to those who got them, nor agreeable to their friends, we will leave them among the echoes of Gerard Hall.

The following declamations were heard on Wednesday night from members of the Freshman Class.

The crowning of Petrarca—Herbert H. Mallett of Chapel Hill.

Spartacus to the Gladiators—Patrick H. Winston, Jr., of Windsor.

Our duties to the Republic—Albert G. Carr of Chapel Hill.

The Lone Star of Texas—Andrew J. Burton of Halifax county.

Intemperance—Wm. C. McAdoo of Greensboro'.

Address for the Greeks—Robert W. Means of Cabarrus county.

Irish Aliens and English Victories—Fabius H. Busbee of Raleigh.

These declamations were, on the whole, pleasing to both eye and ear. Mr. Busbee and Mr. Winston acquired the most eclat for the spirit and propriety with which they rendered their speeches.

When all the horses are hard at work in the corn field or in the army; when Railroads are liable to impressment at a moment's notice; when a servant will hardly answer a question for less than a dollar, nor a hen lay an egg for less than a quarter, it was not to be expected that many strangers would be at Commencement. To those who were present, the polite and ready attentions of the Marshall, Mr. P. H. Adams, and of his Assistants, Messrs. Henderson, London and Roan, rendered attendance in Gerard Hall and at the re union very agreeable. The band of the 43d Reg't discoursed very sweet music to gratified ears, and received many favors in acknowledgment of their timely services, especially from the families and friends of their officers, the brave Lieut. Col. Lewis, and the gallant Serg't Major W. R Kenan of Duplin. By the way, Serg't Kenan was a disciple of Minerva, as a member of the Class just graduated. But Cupid and Mars claimed his services last Spring. So after marrying one of the prettiest and richest girls in Chapel Hill he went off to the war to be just in time for the taking of Plymouth. So he has taken (a wife,) has been taken, (by a wife,) has gone to take (the yankees) and is going to bring home honor for himself and safety for hearth and altar.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extract from a letter, dated

"BATTLE-FIELD, COLD HARBOR, June 3, 1864.

"Yesterday we moved to this point, the extreme right of the army. Our Division and Breckinridge's drove the enemy's skirmishers from an important line of hills. After gaining the hills, Gen. Lane and I were locating our line of battle when the enemy's sharp-shooters opened upon us. A minnie ball passed through the General's groin. I feared from the profuse bleeding that the artery was cut; but we hurried him off and have since learned that the artery was not cut nor was the bone struck. The wound is a very severe one indeed, but it is hoped not a dangerous one. It is very sad to lose him even for a time. Col. Barry now commands the Brigade.

"This morning the enemy made two charges upon the lines just to our left, but were quickly repulsed. We watched the fight with intense interest. Our artillery opened upon them an enfilade fire as they retreated, from which they must have suffered heavily. They have a battery or two which enfilade our Brigade, and the balls come very close when they open upon us; but with God's mercy I am still safe.

"The right of our Division rests on the Chickahominy. Then come Breckinridge's two Brigades of Virginians, then Hoke and the rest of Ewell, I suppose. I presume Longstreet is on Ewell's left and the left of the army." E. J. H., Jr.

KALEIDESCOPIC VIEW.

THE SAME PICTURE FROM DIFFERENT STANDPOINTS.

"Mr. Hampton is a stupid, uninformed person. * * It is not for us to refresh the leaden memory of Mr. Hampton. * * * He should bear in mind the solemn injunction of the oath itself, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."—*Mr. Holden, Ral. Standard, June 3, '64.*

"The meeting at Wilkesboro' on the 7th, was largely attended. W. W. Hampton, Esq. presided. It will not do to say that W. W. Hampton, Dr. Callaway, Calvin J. Cowles, Rev. S. P. Smith * * are not true to the South. They are as true men as the State contains."—*Mr. Holden, Aug.* 19, 1863.

Cease!—A file bites you.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

ANOTHER LOOK IN THE KALEIDESCOPE.

From the Raleigh Standard, June 7, 1864.

"If *we* had been in his [Gov'r Vance's] place, while we would have yielded every proper and just support, and that cheerfully and promptly, to the Confederate Government, we would have seen to it at the same time that our State was respected, as it has not been under his Administration."

From the Raleigh Standard, Oct. 2, 1863.

"If Gov. Vance had been defeated in 1862, civil liberty in this State would long since have been trampled down, and Bastiles filled with victims suffering for opinion's sake would have been established in nearly every County. The military power would have triumphed over civil law, and the arms of our soldiers would, if possible, have been turned against their own countrymen. When we review the history of the last two years, and see what our people have escaped by the defeat of the Destructive candidate for Governor, and the election of Gov. Vance, we cannot be sufficiently grateful for the suffrages of the soldiers and people in August, 1862, which rescued liberty in this State from the grasp of military power, and secured to the people the *practical* exercise of the right of free thought and free expression."

"No Governor of this State, since the times that tried men's souls in the old revolution, has had graver or more perplexing responsibilities on his shoulders than Gov. Vance. It is simply impossible for him so to act as to please every one. It should be constantly borne in mind that he is a *sworn* officer, and that his oath binds him to see that the Confederate laws are enforced. If he has not obtained for his State all that was justly due her, it must be remembered that he has to deal with a stubborn and perverse administration at Richmond; and that much of that which has been obtained has been forced from those, who, whether from accident or design, have been singularly unfortunate in their course towards the people of North Carolina."

From Eastern N. C.—The yankee Newbern Times of the 28th says that 40 yankees were killed and 17 wounded by the torpedo explosion noted in last Observer.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—The correspondent who recently informed us as to the probable candidates for the Legislature in Columbus county requests us to state that R. M. McRackan, Esq. declines to be a candidate.

Troops Enough—The Petersburg Express, of Monday, says the troops which arrived there on Saturday night were stopped and ordered to report to Gen. Beauregard. With the large reinforcements known to be on the way to Gen. B., his strength, we learn, will be even greater than before Gen. Lee was reinforced from his army. We state this, says the Express, to calm the fears of the timid, who may fear that Gen. Lee is not strong enough for the work of thrashing Grant, as it is hardly to be supposed that all this force would be stopped before reaching his army, unless he felt amply prepared.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQ'RS 61st REG'T N C T.
Near Gaines' Mills, A N V, June 1, 1864.

Messrs E J Hale & Sons: Below you will find list of casualties in an engagement with the enemy May 31st, 1864 near Gaines' Mills, which you will please publish for the information of their friends:

Co A—Wounded: Private J E Herring, serious.

B—Wounded: Capt W B Bell, arm amputated; Sgt Geo Merritt, privates W E Rackley, D J Smith, C H Ezzell, Z Ezzell.

C—Killed: J J Thomas. Wounded: Sgts B Bowden, G W Stanford, privates Louis Summerlin, E Mathis, J J Summerlin.

D—Wounded: Capt R J McEachern, Sgt T D McPhaul, privates S J Cobb, A Musselwhite, J W Willis, W J Humphrey, slight; D Shaw, serious; M W McRae.

E—Killed: Sgt S P Hammonds, private P Powell. Wounded: Private J Blackman, E Grimsley, A Ransom, W L Brogden.

F—Wounded: Privates W P McLellan, J B Jones, G A Sparkman.

G—Killed: Private P Edwards. Wounded: Privates O Bell, J R Jolley slight, McD Blackman slight.

H—Killed: Privates D McColskey, J J Nobles. Wounded: Corpl D G Pearce, private W Sibbett.

I—Killed: A T Jackson. Wounded: J W Hemman way, T D Jones, H J Bayne, Jackson Tew slightly.

K—Wounded: Lt J J Tew arm, private W P Bills.

Killed 7 enlisted men; wounded 8 officers, 35 enlisted men—total 45.

Very respectfully, JOHN R. LATTA,
Lt and Adjt 61st Reg't N C T.

At Gaines' Mill June 1

Co I—Wounded: Sgt P H Bolton, J C Gaddes, D Stuart, J D Darden. Missing: Sgt H L Hall, T Bryant, J W Carroll, N H Deaver, J D Davis, W D B Ellis, Y C Fisher, D Graham, W R Glover, J J Hardison, D D Jones, John Jackson, D Monroe, A C McDonald, W J Norris, D McIntyre, M McQuorcudale, W Nunnery, W D Pope, J D Pope, P M Smith, T J Strickland, A J Taylor, M L Joiner, Alex Tew, J A Tew, D C Tew, J M Tew, J Tew, J C Warren, W T Manor.

K—Killed: Lt Elliott, Sgt R Warren, A C Walker. Wounded: Sgt E Dudley, M Pope. Missing: Sgt C R Vann, A W Lee, J Simmons, R Wilsford.

DIED,

In this vicinity, yesterday, LIZZIE GRAY, infant daughter of Major Jonathan and Mrs. Douglass Evans.

In Cedar Creek District, Cumberland County, 3d March, Mrs. MARGARET WHEELER, leaving four children.

Also, Mr. JEPTHA HALL, in the same District, aged 29 years, a soldier of the Confederate Army.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Gen. Lee's Army.—RICHMOND, June 8.—Grant sent Lee a flag of truce yesterday, for the purpose of returning a detail of ours improperly captured while burying the dead last night, and to apologize for taking them. Nothing of interest to-day.

Later from the North.—RICHMOND, June 8.—U. S. papers of the 4th received.

Grant's dispatch of the 2d claims that the enemy's works at Cold Harbor were carried the previous afternoon. The enemy's repeated assaults were repulsed with loss in every instance, and several hundred prisoners taken.

Other dispatches, equally fabulous, from Butler and other sources, are published, probably with the view of influencing the action of the Republican Convention, which met at Baltimore yesterday.

Gold is quoted at 193.

Congress.—RICHMOND, June 8.—The Senate sustained the President's veto of the joint resolution exempting editors and employees of magazines and periodicals from military service. Also, the bill increasing Ordnance officers, returned by the President. The appropriation bill passed without amendments. The House joint resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, officers and men, was concurred in. The House was occupied in the discussion of the Senate impressment bill until recess.

From the Valley of Virginia.—We have unpleasant news from the Valley. Our forces have sustained a reverse there, with the loss of a very valuable general, William E. Jones.

Our forces, under Gen. Jones, met the enemy at New Hope, 10 or 12 miles from Staunton, at 11 o'clock on Sunday. The enemy had nine or ten thousand infantry, a large train of artillery, and a heavy force of cavalry. Our forces were driven back through Staunton and towards Waynesboro'. Gen. Vaughn succeeded to the command on the death of Gen. Jones.

All of our trains were brought off safely. A concentration of our forces there will prevent a repetition of the enemy's success. The above information is from an authentic source. There is but little doubt that the enemy hold Staunton; but we are of opinion their stay will be short.—*Rich. Sentinel, 7th.*

Virginia Army Items.—In the fight of Friday night, it is said our troops after levelling the breastworks captured from the enemy, so as to permit our artillery to play over them, retired. The enemy, supposing we still held them, advanced in lines ten deep to the assault, when our artillery opened upon them with grape and canister, mowing down the first line, which fell back upon those advancing, when our artillery firing into the mass slaughtered them by thousands.

The Medical Director of Anderson's (Longstreet's) corps states that up to yesterday morning the total number of casualties in the corps, killed, wounded and missing, in the fights around Richmond, is only *two hundred and sixty three.* This corps, it will be recollected, has taken part in nearly every engagement since the enemy crossed the Pamunkey.

It is said that seven hundred dead and badly wounded Yankees were counted in front of Hoke's line after the fight; and, what is most surprising, Hoke only had two men killed.

A train of five hundred wagons is employed in hauling supplies to Grant from the White House.
Richmond Sentinel, 7th.

Capture of Wagon Trains.—An officer from Gen. Smith's army thus writes, says the Register, to a friend in Mobile:

"Before Steele evacuated Camden he sent a train of 230 wagons, guarded by 3000 men and 7 pieces of artillery, out foraging. This train was attacked by our cavalry. We took 200 prisoners, killed 800, captured the train and artillery, and saved all but about 30 wagons.

"He again sent a train of 300 wagons to Pine Bluff, guarded by 2800 men and 6 pieces of artillery. These were met by Fagan's division of cavalry, beaten, all their force killed, wounded and taken, and most of the wagons and all of the artillery saved, together with 1100 prisoners. It was on the receipt of the news of this last capture that Steele evacuated the place."

The Battle-Field in Georgia—The bloodiest little figh. of the War.—A correspondent of the Appeal, writing from the recent battle field in western Georgia, gives the following account of the terrible slaughter of the yankees:

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD,
Sunday, May 29—12 o'clock, M.

I have just returned from a spectacle the most bloody mine eyes ever beheld.

Along a line of about 100 yards, directly in front of our right extreme, and over a broken woodland, lie the dead bodies of 700 yankees, heaped in confused piles of two, three and half a dozen.

They fell on Friday afternoon. The fight which led to this splendid result began about 5 o'clock p. m. The men of Granbury's brigade of Texans were at rest in line of battle, unprotected by stockade or rifle-pits, and hardly expecting an advance, when their pickets descried a body of the enemy moving up the hill through the rough timber. They approached in an easy nonchalant manner, bearing a white flag. As soon as this was perceived, orders were given to reserve fire, and they actually came within thirty paces of our line. It was a heavy column, supported by two lines of reserve, and the Texans—despite the peaceful symbol and signs thrown out—were not slow to detect the snare.

They were in thirty paces before us, and one of their officers cried out "you're surrounded; surrender." There was a single instantaneous reply. Along our whole line leaped the fire from 1200 trusty Texan rifles, while Keys opened an enfilading fire with a howitzer on their left. A sanguinary conflict ensued, reaching more or less across Cleburne's front, but falling principally upon Granbury. It lasted until 8 o'clock. At that hour the enemy fled precipitately.

They lost 2500 wounded, and left us 200 prisoners and 700 dead bodies to put in the ground.

The sight is horrible. For a hundred yards you can scarcely tread without stepping over the mangled forms. Most of them are shot through the head. One fellow was examined and found to have received 47 balls. Another received 17. Another 12. The marksmanship was wonderful. Coolly these Texans went to work, repul

THE RECENT CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

N. C. CAVALRY BRIGADE, June 4, 1864.

Since the enemy crossed the Pamunkey our troopers have been constantly in the saddle, playing well their part in the stirring scenes of the past ten days. This brigade, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th North Carolina regiments, under the untimely fall of its brave and noble commander, Gen J. B Gordon, was commanded by Col. Andrews, of the 2d North Carolina, till the command was joined by the 3d, which subsequently reached us from North Carolina. Col Baker, of that regiment, being the ranking officer, took temporary command until Gen Young, of Georgia, was assigned to us. The brigade was placed in Gen W. H. F. Lee's division, whose past gallant conduct has won for him our most implicit confidence.

THE FIGHT ON THE RIVER ROAD.

On Thursday morning, May 26, our brigade occupying the right of our moving lines, near Hanover C. H., the enemy was found to be crossing the Pamunkey at Hanover Town, on his sidelong movements towards Richmond. Our brigade, under Col. Baker, was moved out down the river road to feel and ascertain the force advancing. The 3d N. C. was thrown forward and skirmished hotly with their advance, retiring slowly upon the other part of the command, lying a few miles back, while a portion of the Maryland Line and a squadron of the 5th N. C. moved out upon our right flank; and it was ascertained that a heavy body of the enemy's cavalry was moving on our flank. The whole command was then slowly retired for some distance, when the advance of the enemy had the audacity—mistaking our withdrawal for a rout—to charge our rear, but were handsomely met by a detachment of the 1st and 3d regiments, under Maj Cowles, killing and capturing a part of their number, and sending the remainder, in confusion, through the woods and fields. The command was withdrawn beyond the line of the flanking party, when we were reinforced by Wickham's brigade and returned, awaiting the approach of the enemy on that road; but it was ascertained that he had heavily turned his course, and had retired from our left. The command was then moved around so as to hang in the enemy's front as he advanced.

THE AFFAIR AT KENNON'S WHARF.

In the meantime, Gen. Fitz Lee, with a detachment of picked men from our brigade and the other brigades of his division, moved upon a body of the enemy strongly posted at Kennon's Wharf, on the James, in Charles City county, and attempted, by a coup de main, to carry the position; but, finding it too strongly fortified and defended, he retired without accomplishing his purpose. Our brigade lost severely in the daring attempt.

THE FIGHT AT BUCKNER.

On the 28th, Gen Hampton, with W. H. F. Lee's division and Butler's brigade, made a reconnoissance down in the vicinity of Old Church. Butler's brigade met the enemy's advance—a strong body of cavalry—on Crump's run, near Old Church, and drove them steadily before him. Mean time, Gen. W. H. F Lee, with our brigade, swung round, by means of by ways, on the enemy's right flank, and opened a heavy artillery fire upon them, at the same time throwing out his dismounted skirmishers, who engaged the enemy hotly, driving them back some distance. The fight raged for several hours along the entire line—the enemy's infantry, who had come up to the support of their cavalry, taking part—our men firmly holding their ground with their carbines. The incessant cracks of our carbines, intermingled with the peals of the enemy's musketry at close range, and the constant heavy booming of artillery, might well dignify the affair with the term of a battle. In one instance, the 20th Georgia battalion, comparatively new troops, impetuously charged a heavy body of infantry strongly posted on a hill. They clambered up the hill in the face of a most deadly fire, thinning half their ranks, and dashed almost upon the points of the enemy's bayonets, but were compelled, by the force of sheer numbers, to retire their thinned and bleeding ranks. This daring act cost them the loss of all their field and many of the line officers, and many good and gallant men. The South Carolinians fought with no less courage and gallantry, moving unqualmingly through the leaden storm that poured in their faces from the heavy lines of the enemy. The North Carolinians drove their flank in, and held them in check, also engaging their infantry supports that moved up to that part of the line, and retired in good order as the other parts of the line moved off, the enemy showing no disposition to follow.

FIGHT AT HANOVER COURT HOUSE.

The enemy had moved a strong force of cavalry and infantry to make some demonstration on our left, in the vicinity of Hanover C. H., which subsequently turned out to be the base for a grand raid around our left. Gen. Hampton, on the evening of the 31st, moved around and appeared in the enemy's front and proceeded to attack him at once; our left resting on the Court House and right beyond the Central Railroad. Here our brigade was in advance. The 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th regiments were dismounted and double quicked in with as much élan as old veteran infantry. The scene was grand. The hot rays of the last day of May seemed preparing a welcome for the first summer month, and was fast declining, as our boys faded and worn rushed over a hill and saw the long black lines of the enemy sweeping over a wide plain, rushing to gain the position that lay before them. At the same time the white clouds of smoke from our cannon gave assurance that we had help from behind; our boys dashed impetuously forward hardly waiting to fire. The key to the position was the railroad station. Maj. McNeill, of the 5th regiment, rushed upon it, amid a shower of balls that greeted him and his party from behind the buildings, and took the place, with some prisoners, and held it, using it to the best advantage against the exposed columns of the enemy.

While the 1st and 2d regiments did gallant service on the left, the 3d, on the right, kept at bay, under a heavy fire, the enemy in their attempt to carry their front. After contending unsuccessfully for the desired position in front, a large body of his infantry moved around and threatened our right flank, and, at the same time, another moved against the left. The centre was then drawn back and held its position until dark, when the enemy showed no farther disposition to advance. The whole command was then withdrawn, leaving the first North Carolina in line, mounted, who remained in their saddles all night, and was relieved early next morning by the second North Carolina.

THE ASHLAND FIGHT.

The enemy manifested signs of advancing. His long lines of cavalry could be easily seen moving out. Our pickets slowly fell back upon the Ashland road, after the command that had moved on the same road and roads parallel with the main road. Our cavalry was all withdrawn to that point where the Ashland road crosses the telegraph road, near Ashland. While we halted here, about noon—Gen. Young with our brigade bringing up the rear—the enemy commenced pressing us. Gen. Young dismounted the brigade and placed it on the right of the Ashland road, and put himself at their head, and was just leading them in the charge, when he fell severely wounded.

Capt. Gaines, of his staff, dashed at their head; seconded by the gallant Major Cowles and Major McNeill of the 1st and 5th, who rushed on through the woods and carried the point, driving the enemy, while Major Moore, of the 3d, swept with his right on up the road. Lomax moved on the left. Gen. Rosser in the meantime obliqued around unobserved, got upon the enemy's rear and rushed upon him, capturing a large horse and pack mule train, driving them helter skelter back upon the Court House, and by sundown the field at all points was cleared, thus crowning our efforts with a brilliant cavalry victory, and, as was subsequently developed, nipped in the bud another destructive raid that was planned upon a grander scale on our communications. The captured pack mules were laden with "flour doings" for the officers, and the men had seven days' rations with them, and were laying in supplies as they came by, levying contribution upon the citizens on their route.

Our loss in this engagement was pretty heavy, while the enemy was severely chastised, leaving his dead and many wounded in our hands and 100 prisoners, besides a fine lot of horses and mules.

THE FIGHT AT HAWE'S SHOP.

After this affair, closely watching for any further development on this part of the line, and finding the enemy not at all disposed to try his mettle again with us, Gen. Hampton moved down on A. P. Hill's left on Friday morning, the 3d inst. He passed through the enemy's abandoned works, which were of the most elaborate kind, and one must say that to have displaced the enemy from such works, on such favorable positions, must have called into play the Generalship of a Jackson. We should, indeed, be grateful to heaven that his genius still lives. A flank movement through a swamp by A. P. Hill, under the gallant Gen. J. B. Gordon, from which the enemy apprehended no approach, unlocked the whole position and so the works were taken with slight loss, which otherwise would have been attended with slaughter incalculable. Our command moved through the left of these works, crossing over the Totopotamy creek, bearing around, and struck the enemy's right flank on the Mechanicsville road. Gen. W. H. F. Lee immediately dismounted the 2d and 5th regiments of the North Carolina cavalry brigade, and placed them under Major Roberts of the 2d, who led us in at once with a charge, driving the enemy steadily and rapidly before us, our artillery opening furiously upon their lines. On the dismounted men pressed. Though the enemy were constantly reinforced, yet on they were driven before us into their works. Our boys quailed not, a leaden storm met them in the face, but on they dashed with deafening yells, rushed over and carried the first line. The enemy retreated to the second line. A large body of infantry was seen doublequicking around on the left flank. Major Roberts' quick eye observed this, and at the same time Gen Lee sent us orders to retire, which was done slowly. Here Major Roberts received a wound, and was borne off the field. We took position on a hill, 400 or 500 yards from the works—each man to a tree, and behind logs, in a body of thick woods, on a hillside overlooking a swamp about fifty yards in our front, and silently awaited the enemy's tramp, which was preceded with an occasional volley, to discover our whereabouts. Their tread is heard splashing through the swamp; a glittering, tie-bedecked officer springs from the thicket and turns to his men, who are several paces behind, and is just waving them on. Three carbine cracks from our most advanced skirmishers, send him with a convulsive leap back; he falls and groans his last. The column seems anxious to reach his body, but our unerring carbines secure all that show themselves around him. They retire about a hundred yards on the opposite side of the hill, and the fight rages for an hour, when they retire to their breastworks. We are then withdrawn, having most handsomely accomplished our mission, which was to ascertain the location and strength of the enemy, and which, in the early days of the cavalry, was usually done without fighting, but our favorite General prefers "pitching" into the enemy whenever and wherever a favorable oportunity may present itself. Our loss in this engagement was remarkably slight, considering the fierceness of the fight. We suffered most in officers. The enemy's loss, where our observation extended, was pretty severe.

Gen. Hampton encountered the enemy near Hawe's Shop, and a part of W. H. F Lee's division drove them from their entrenchments, which was done alone by the two regiments above mentioned and for their special congratulation General W. H. F. Lee issued a congratulatory order for their gallant conduct on the occasion. The other portion of this gallant command was held in readiness as supports, but so well and completely was the work done by the 2d and 5th regiments, that at no time was it necessary to call them into action.

D. B. R.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQ'RS 51ST REG'T N. C. T., ARMY N. V. }
June 4, 1864 }

Messrs. Editors: Below you will find a list of casualties in this Regiment in an engagement with the enemy June 1st:

Field and Staff—Missing: Maj J R McDonald.

A—Wounded: Corp S J Walker, J Futch M T Lewis. Missing: Sgts W D Kerr and J A Moore, Corp C H Moore, J Adams, G W Garriss, J J Gray, M Kerr, O M Melpass, E W Turner, W T Wood, P Forrest.

B—Killed: B S Best, M Sutton. Wounded: Lt Thos J Herring in head; J A Boyst, G B Brown, O T Brown, W H Chase, J W Herring, W C Rackby, slightly; F Wood, seriously. Missing: Lt J T Smith, J A Brown, D Lanier, R J Miller, W J Merritt, G R Register, Jasper Williamson, J C Estell.

C—Wounded: Lt R James, right arm amputated; P Mathis, slight. Missing: D Bostock, A Sullivan, D W Fenner, E Whaley.

D—Killed: R S McRae. Wounded: Sgt W Boon, J Overton, slightly; M V Mercer, M Shaw. Missing: J Carver, E Q Davis, P Livingston, M Galbreth, A N McDonald, D J McMillan, J P Mercer, S McMercer, E C Rozier.

E—Killed: A J Grimsley. Wounded: Jno Ward, A Taylor, L Grimsley. Missing: Sgt W G McLean, G A Smith, Corps B Harrell and G Williams, C Britt, A Barnes, A Branch, J Boone, R H Martin, J Peterson, E Parker, I Pitman, E Prevatt, H C Prevatt, J P Smith, J E Thompson, R Wilcox, W O Lee, D Lee.

F—Wounded: W H Parham, slightly. Missing: Lt G P Higley, Sgt S D Watson, Corp L B Daniel, J C Douglass, W S Rogers, W P Sparkman, F McDaniel, J Brower, W Tyner, D Taylor, J E Baker.

G—Killed: Sgt W H Conaway, N Cottle. Wounded: Sgt S Boon, Corp J B Blake, J Arnold, J T Gowan. Missing: Corp J H Bessent, J J Blanton, W Ikner, D J Jolly, D M Long, J C Nobles, B Smith, W D Smith, W Teachey, W W Teawoe.

H—Killed: J Howell, D F Prince, S H Smith. Wounded: Sgt W H H Hobbs, J Brinson, B Buck, J E Campbell, M Singletary, W R Smith, N M Thompson. Missing: Sgt J B Brooks, J G Cribb, J K Fields, J C Gaskons, D A Jernigan, D J Jones, S Millican, W J Penny, J K Shepherd.

I—Wounded: Sgt H H Bolton, slightly; J C Geddie, D J Durden, slight; D Stewart, seriously. Missing: Capt Geo Sloan, Sgt H L Hall, T Bryant, S W Carroll, N H Deavor, J D Davis, W D B Ellis, G C Fisher, D Graham, W R Glover, J J Hardison, D D Jones, J Jackson, W T Mainer, D Monroe, A C McDonald, D McInnire, M McCorquodale, W J Norris, H Nowery, D W Pope, J D Pope, P M Smith, Thos J Strickland, A J Taylor, M L Simmons, A Tew, J R Tew, L J Tew, D C Tew, J M Tew, Jackson Tew, J C Warren.

K—Killed: Lt Alex Elliott, Sgt R Warren, A C Walker. Wounded: Sgt E Dudley, slight; M Pope, seriously. Missing: Sgt C R Vann, S W Lee, J Simmons, R Wilford.

Recapitulation:—Killed: Officers 1, men 11. Wounded: Officers 2, men 36. Missing: Officers 4, men 116. Total, officers 7, men 162—169.

The enemy had made four desperate charges upon the works held by Clingman's Brigade, and were each time easily repulsed with immense slaughter and little or no loss to us. Unfortunately for us Wofford's Brigade on our left gave way and enabled the enemy to press heavily upon the left Regiment of our Brigade, who were fired on from front, flank and rear, and were compelled to retire. After this the 51st Reg't in turn from the same cause had to retire also, after having held its position as long as prudent to do so. The position held by the 51st Reg't was in a few minutes re-occupied by them, and feel confident that the enemy had no time to remove our wounded to the rear, and most of those reported missing are believed to be meant.

Very respectfully, JNO R. LATTA,
1st Lt and Adjt 51st Reg't N C T.

Wil. Journal please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Twenty-Sixth N C T, since May 10 up to June 3.—Lee's Army.

Field and staff—Wounded: Col J R Lane, hand and side—remained on field.

Co A—Wounded: Capt H Blevins, right leg amputated; privates J W Ketchum, shocked by shell; A W Wagg, left knee severe; Lowry Grimsley, thigh severe; M Farmer, hand slight.

B—Killed: Private W L Lowry, Ed Clayton. Wounded: B Blakeney, left hip severe; R S Glenn, right arm broken; G F Helms, breast severe; J E Gay, right hand severe; J S McGuire, left hand slight.

C—Killed: D J Jennings. Wounded: Corpl H H Barlow, elbow severe; private Wm Parsons, left fore finger off.

D—Wounded: Private Eli Treadaway, right arm severe; Wiley Carroll, forehead slight; W T Bost, right shoulder severe. Missing: W H King.

E—Wounded: Privates Ervin Daws, left leg amputated; Willis Jones, ankle severe; E Brewer, head severe.

F—Killed: Private L Scott. Wounded: Lt A B Hays, breast severe; Sgt C Estes, side and arm severe; private Loyd Jones, head and face slight.

G—Wounded: Private Willis Teague, left thigh severe.

H—Wounded: Private J C Ferguson, shoulder slight.

I—Killed: Lt Rufus Deal. Wounded: Sgt J E Grier, right thigh severe; Corpl J S Downs, right leg amputated, left leg severe; private W J P Roberts, since died; M M Bush, left thigh slight; Walter Barnett, shocked by shell; J A Cobb, left hand severe; W D M Loudermilk, right breast severe; T M Justice, left foot, severe; H Watson, left leg severe, right leg amputated.

K—Wounded: Private E Hildreth, right arm severe; Moreland Johnson, head severe; John Tyson, head slight.

J. A. POLK, A Adjt 26th N C T.

Messrs Editors: I have furnished you the casualties of this Reg't previous to the 10th May* heretofore, and give you above a list of killed and wounded up to June 4th, 1864, which you will publish and oblige,

Yours, &c. J A P, A Adjt 26th N C T.

*Not yet received.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COLD HARBOR, VA, June 6th, 1864.

Messrs Editors: For the relief of relatives and friends at home, I give you a list of casualties in the 38th N C Troops, in the recent battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania C H, Noel's Station, &c, up to the present time:

Field and staff—Wounded: Maj G W Flowers, arm; Sgt Maj A S Hardister, thigh.

Co A, Capt Armstrong—Killed: Private C C Wilkins. Wounded: Sgt W C Hightower, privates J W Bishop, Jesse Sandlin. Missing: C M Allin, D F Thomas.

B, Capt Robinson—Wounded: Lt S H Poplin and prisoner, private Caleb Creekmore. Missing: Sgts J B Martin, Jno Gross, Corpl T A Martin, privates F A Garner, W L Haynes, J A Angel, G P Angel, H A Davis, S Mitchell, J H Gross, J B Joyce, Lewis Holcomb, W H Hancock.

C, Lt Weeks—Killed: Lt H J Weeks. Wounded: Sgt W B Royal, privates Eli Baker, J B Mooney, Jes Ragsdale, P Russell, J Willis. Missing: D W Hearn.

D, Capt Darden—Killed: Sgt R J King. Wounded: Corpl G W Carr, private J R Caison, J Tindall, B J Bell. Missing: S Lucas, K W Jackson, S Caster, M Lockamy, A Lanier.

E, Lt Dockery—Killed: Wm Salberry, T D McCaskill, N Best. Wounded: Lt A W Dockery, Sgt E S Garrett, privates Alex Hodge, J J Bennist. Missing: J J Johnson, J A Smith, N R Webb, W C Measham.

F, Capt Deal—Killed: M M Knap. Wounded: Privates D M Sigman, J F Stuart, M W A Bast, S Pope, J P Cline. Missing: Sgt Q M Smith, Corpl J H Baker, C R Hefner, privates D J Bennick, M L Pope, F E Hoke, Daniel Null, G W Yount, D Weinberger, N Weinberger, M L Hoke, A Fox, A Huffman, H Hefner, Miles Shook, Miles Pope.

G, Capt Sharpe—Killed: Sgt W A Norton. Wounded: Capt R M Sharpe, privates M R Austin, C F Bradshaw, T C Bruce, Jesse Gant. Missing: Sgt S L Adams, Corpl A C Davis.

H, Lt Ingram—Wounded: Felix Cox, Jas Harvell, C H Hancock, J F Hardister, S A Hopkins, B N Kearns, D North, J Pratt, W S Shaw. Missing: Sgt E E Luck, Corpl M B Lassiter, J G Farrel, H E Russell.

I, Lt Blanton—Killed: Private J M Gardner. Wounded: Corpl J K Crowder, private H S Fortenbury, J M Bridgers, Alf Lewis. Missing: T J Bridgers.

K, Lt McArthur—Killed: M L Campbell, David Ray. Wounded: Corpl W McP Goddie, private W R Jackson, J E J Cain, W H Taylor, D A McMillan. Missing: Sgt Nevin Culbreth.

Recapitulation.—Killed: officers 1, enlisted men 10, total 11; wounded: officers 4, enlisted men 45, total 49; missing: enlisted men 49—Total 109.

In addition to the above, several others were very slightly wounded but did not leave the field.

D M McINTIRE, Adjt 38th N C T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ON THE FIELD, Near Bermuda Hundreds, June 8.

Messrs. Editors:—Please publish the following casualties of my company. 1st Lt John H M McLean, mortally wounded—shot through the body and died in a few hours; Private John H Smith, severely in the knee; Private Cyrus McNeill, in hand—fore finger amputated. The above casualties occurred yesterday. We much regret the loss of Lieut McLean; he was much beloved by the whole Company.

Very respectfully,
A. A. McIVER, Capt Comd'g Co G, 24th N C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINE OF BATTLE, June 5, 1864.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the following list of casualties of Co. A, 5th N. C. T. I would like to send a Regimental report; but none has been prepared by our Adj't.

List of casualties in Co. A, 5th N. C. T., from the 6th to the 19th May.

Killed: H E Cook, L J Lockamy. Wounded: Capt B Robinson, Sgts R M Riddick and H E Sikes, Geo Berestick, R James, B Moore. Missing: Lt W T Anderson, Sgt W N Newell, Corp Jno Fox, Wm Autry, N M Boon, Geo Douglas, H Brooks, N M Brady, J J Johnson, J Tilman, Jno Pate.

I can hear nothing definite as to Capt. Robinson, beyond the fact that he was left at Spotsylvania C. H., and I fear that he was captured.

Everything to-day is quiet. An attack was made last night on the right of our lines, but was so feeble that our skirmishers were not driven in.

Respectfully, H H. SMITH, Lt Comd'g Co.

Forty-Eighth N C T, Cooke's Brigade, May 5 to June 2—Lee's Army.

Field and staff—Wounded: Col S H Walkup, slight; Adjt J R Winchester, slight.

A—Killed: Corpl G M Moser. Wounded: Capt L A W Turner, severe; Sgt E J Krimminger, Corpl J L Broom, J Alexander, Wm Chapman, Hiram Broom, A W Griffin, J L Helms, Jac Mullis, J P Penninger, W Preslar, S M Timmons, severely; Sgt G W Hargett, Corpl J D Baker, J A Broom, M Broom, B W Deese, J T Laney, J L McLelland, J G King, A C Preslar, H Starnes, S B Stephenson, B Helms, slightly. Missing: J M Hargett, S H Ashcraft.

B—Killed: Chas Yarborough, Sgt G W Pope, T M Crouse, mortally wounded since died. Wounded: Sgt B F Hillyard, D Cook, W W Ward, J Bean, G W Crouse, R D Hicks, W Jarratt, H A Leonard, J Morris, severe; Corpl D W Conrad, J R Beck, S Carroll, F Frank, B F Headrick, P B Headrick, T W Johnson, W J Kennedy, J Minor, L F Smith, H Rowe, slightly. Missing: S Carroll.

C—Killed: J L Brown. Wounded: Sgt R R Leonard, Corpl A B McKay, Sgt P A White, severely; Corpl J W Orbison, R L Davis, W A Elliott, C Hoover, W Hair, C Koutler, W Litton, J A Lipe, A D Plyer, A Shaw, J F Webster, L L Litton, slightly. Missing: N A Murdoch, Corpl E J Lentz.

D—Killed: Sgt C Lawhon, Corpl M C Yow, private G Fine. Wounded: S S Hearn, S Saunders, F Smith, W Ballard, severely; Capt W H Lawhon, Lt M D Clegg, Lt C W Shaw, Corpl S W Broadway, J S Fine, D B Johnson, D F Sinclair, J G Morgan, D Paschal. Missing: J M Wallace, P J Mangum.

E—Killed: J N Hancock. Wounded: Corpls W M Elliott, M J Short, C Deason, E A Griffin, J A Griffin, Wm Griffin, H W Laney, J F McCoy, W Pigg, W W Smith, M R Starnes, J Starnes, C Stewart, W S A Wallace, severely; Lt W O Starnes, S S Funderburk, A J Griffin, T Griffin, M C King, J R Lathan, F M Mullis, H Moser, H Presley, S Rape, J B Short, J Simms, W Thomas, W Tadlock, J W Osborne, slightly. Missing: H Helton, J Melton.

F—Killed: Lt W D Howard, Sgt M C Lemmond, A Collins, J M Helms. Wounded: J Rodgers, H R Spray, J M Gordan, J H Irby, A M Gordon, W A Wilson, Z Starnes, severely; R F Sistar, E Simpson, J M Hargett, J D Helms, slightly.

G—Killed: Sgt S A Whitaker. Wounded: Corpl A Gilmore, G W Goss, J A Lomax, H J Sims, L Pot, H S Sumner, T A Holt, J C Harrison, W Wall, E J Pipkin, severely; Corpl J B Guthrie, H Warner, A Cross, L Dawdy, J Fields, J Hart, A Moore, J Malden, J B Roser, J C Burns, Jas Malden, T W Dowdy, R Barnes, slightly; S L Hepler, severe.

H—Wounded: Sgt G S Boxley, A Averheart, R Leonard, J Leatherman, F Ball, L Clodfelter, severely; N Horne, D Essex, L Disher, S Wilson, W Leonard, slightly. Missing: C Johnson, E Seohrist.

I—Killed: D Keziah. Wounded: J Ledford, mortally; D C Wilson, W R Bancom, E Croix, R Dennis, severely; Lt R J Howie, J T Hart, Corpl J P Green, W B Small, E Williams, C Keziah, H T Long, slightly. Missing: A J Wilson.

K—Killed: Corpl A Kiger, A H Smith, J Reece. Wounded: Sgt J T Atwood, D Brown, S Brandon, S Hallcock, L D Lambeth, R B Smith, severely; Sgt A F Motsinger, J W Garrison, S Green, J Lodick, W Spach, J H Fletcher, A Okrusky, B Procter, W D Smith.

Recapitulation.—Killed 18, wounded 176, missing 12—total 206.

J. R. WINCHESTER, Adjt 48th N C T.

Kernersville High Schools,
Male and Female,
FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

R. P. KERNER, Principal, aided by competent Teachers.
Rev. WM BERRY, Chaplain.

THE Fall Session will open the 26th July 1864. These schools are situated in a healthy, moral and religious neighborhood. Tuition in Primary Branches $18. Arithmetic, Geography, &c., $20. Philosophy and Book Keeping $2. Music on Piano $50. Latin, Algebra and Geometry $25. Board at the old price, if paid in produce; but if not, as low in money as can be afforded. Students admitted at any time. Payments at the close of the session. A deduction of ¼ to wounded soldiers. For particulars address the Principal at Kernersville, Forsyth county, N. C.

June 7. 39 4tpd

NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the Confederate Taxes now assessed, Taxes on quarterly sales, additional Income tax, &c., viz:

At Regan's on Monday June 18th, 1864.
At St. Paul's on Tuesday June 14th.
At Lumber Bridge on Wednesday June 15th.
At Randalsville on Thursday June 16th.
At Smith's on Friday June 17th.
At Burnt Swamp on Saturday June 18th.
At Alfordsville on Tuesday June 21st.
At Thompson's on Wednesday June 22d.
At White House on Thursday June 23d.
At Sterling's Mills on Friday June 24th.
At M. T. Sealy's on Saturday June 25th.
At Back Swamp on Monday June 27th.
At Lumberton on Tuesday June 28th.
At Wishart's on Wednesday June 29th.

All Tax payers who have not made return to the Assessors will have an opportunity of listing and paying at the same time. Come up with your $5 Confederate Notes; this will be the last chance to pass them off at par.

A. McMILLAN,
Collector for 25th District.

Dondarroch, June 4. 39 2tpd

NOTICE.

6 New Hickory Buggies,
3 Second-hand Buggies,
5 Rockaways for 1 and 2 horses, which I wish to sell.

A. A. McKETHAN.
June 9. 39-3tpd

FRANCE AND THE WAR.

[Special Correspondence of the Enquirer.]

PARIS, May 5, 1864.—Events have not been slow to confirm the view of French-American policy which I took in my last. Within a few days of my writing, news reached Paris of the resolutions passed in the Congress of Washington hostile to the Mexican Empire. * * * But how was the threat which the resolution of the Northern Congress conveys, received in France? It was not even treated as an ebullition of temper, but simply as an electioneering manœuvre, and in all the journals the explanation at once followed that Congress is utterly without voice on foreign questions; that the Senate only is competent to express an opinion on these, and—reminding their readers of the warlike resolutions passed on the occasion of the Trent outrage, and the pacific concessions made in the teeth of them—they foretold that the Senate would now equally refuse to ratify the present act. Two or three days elapsed, fresh dispatches were received, and the Moniteur was able to announce that, *in conformity with the wish of the United States Administration*, the Senate had postponed indefinitely its consideration.

The self evident inference from all this was, that on the first news of the action of Congress, Mr. Dayton hastened to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained to him the insignificance of Congress, and guaranteed the intervention of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet to prevent the affair going further.

There is, however, a class of minds which the plainest inferences, so long as they are only inferences, fail to enlighten. Even these optimists must be silenced if not convinced, by the declaration contained in the first number of the new official organ—the *Moniteur du Soir*. The third paragraph of the first number of this paper, destined for circulation at the small charge of one *sous* in every part of the French Empire, is textually as follows:

"The Government of the Emperor has received from the Government of the United States satisfactory explanations on the meaning and bearing of the resolution passed by the Assembly of Representatives at Washington on the subject of Mexican affairs. It is, besides, known that the Senate had adjourned indefinitely the consideration of this resolution, to which, in any case, the Executive would not have accorded its sanction."

This is still further corroborated by the statement given the same day in one of what are called the Government papers, to the effect that Mr. Seward charged Mr. Dayton to impress upon the French Government that the vote had not been confirmed by the Senate, and *that the President is opposed to every manifestation of this kind*.

It would be difficult to have more direct or more ample evidence of the understanding which, since last September, has subsisted between the Governments of France and the United States. * * * Hence the natural wish of France is, and must be, for the final triumph of the Union, and the commendation of a power which, when the day comes, would prove a valuable ally at sea against the British Navy. But if this cannot be, then she seeks to secure the good will of both sections of the late Union. With a small expenditure of soft speeches, she has convinced the South that it has no warmer friends, and if more of the same easy coin be called for, she has a mint at her command.

For the present, however, the North, as seen through the European telescope, seems the stronger, notwithstanding the good news of successes in Louisiana and in the Roanoke, which have just reached us. At all events, weakened in men and friends, as against the South, though she be, it is felt that she could still give trouble in Mexico. Therefore, while neutrality is professed, every possible favor is shown to the North; it would be truer to say every practical disfavor is shown to the South. The Rappahannock still lies at Calais, closely watched to prevent her going to sea. "They do these things better in France," as the Sentimental Traveler says, but at least quite as effectually as in England. The words of the Emperor a proclamation, which, as a penal one, must be interpreted strictly according to all the rules of law, leave no excuse for detaining her. After laying down the law, he violates it in favor of the Federals. As I do not write to advocate the conduct of the Whig ministry, which disgraces England, I do not draw a comparison between the French detention of the Rappahannock and the recent release of the Alexandra, by decision of the House of Lords. It was arrested and released by legal process. What I desire may be understood is, that the Rappahannock is not arrested, but detained without legal process, and against the law. "They do these things better in France," for there is no legal tribunal authorized to take cognizance of any act of the administration. This exemption dates from the Era of Liberty. 791

If unshackled by law, the government is still less hampered in American affairs, as regards the South, by any fear of opposition. The democratic empire is careful to consult popular opinion, but on the American "question" there is no steady current of opinion—only a sort of traditional fancy that America owes her release from English thraldom to French prowess. The action which might have been exerted by the pressure of severe distress does not exist. I have already said that the cotton famine was very limited in extent and of short duration, but the prosperity produced in all parts of the Empire by the consequences of the American war far more than counterbalances the little it has cost. I can make this easily intelligible to your lady readers. Let them imagine their negresses suddenly put in possession of an Aladdin store of wealth, in costacies of admiration before the many colored fabrics of a Paris silk-mercer, or the glittering treasury of a jeweller. They naturally indulge their taste. The price is evidently of no consequence. They are only too glad to give what is asked. This is literally the case *mutatis mutandis*, the color being changed, with the female population of the great cities of the North. Lavishly bent on expending well the unlooked for paper wealth which the war has showered upon them, they naturally seek to assure themselves that they really possess it by ascertaining all they can get for it. They meditate at no extravagance, for the easy got is easy spent. Hence the workshops of Lyons and Paris were never more busy than now in supplying the demands of Northern ladies who, a few months ago, had not perhaps a change of linen or of cotton. In the same way the wine districts enjoy a plethora of prosperity; for, if female taste turns to gawds, wealth has no power to wean the masculine from liquor; and insipid though the bevarage may seem, after the stronger drinks of former days, expensive wines are the luxury of those to whom they are new. Add to these the quantities of gloves required to cover the red and rouge epidermis of mushroom gentility, and all the other trifles which are the staple of French manufacture.

These are branches of industry which it is self-evident must receive an enormous impulse from a sudden expansion of fortune in a large branch of the usual customers. But there is another, which, from particular circumstances assumes almost a political importance. The Emperor has been for several years engaged in attempts to improve the condition of the most miserable corner of France. I speak of the sandy deserts called *Landes*, which cover immense tracts in the southwest. The only vegetation is the pine, and even on his model farm, little else can be made to grow. A sudden wellbeing, due neither to his prayers nor his teaching, has descended on these lands. Virginians and North Carolinians will understand the reason. The American war has closed the marts whence the greater portion of the pitch and rosins used in Europe was derived. The prices of those necessary articles have risen enormously, and the *Landes* are rapidly becoming rich with the produce of their pine forests. The Emperor's hobby has become a hack worth riding.

NOTICE.

AT June Term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland county, the subscribers were appointed General Administrators of the estate of the late Duncan McNeill. Persons indebted to the intestate are notified to make early payment. Those having demands must present them in due time, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

DAVID McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Further Notice.

THERE will be sold at Fayetteville, on the 28th of this month, the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, and LIBRARY, the property of the late Duncan McNeill. Also, the articles in the Cabinet Wareroom of the deceased, such as Bedsteads, Chairs, Washstands.

And at the Mill place on Carver's Creek, beginning with Friday the first day of July, there will be sold STOCK of all kinds, embracing some Mules of good quality, Wagons, Carts, Plantation Tools, and some Furniture.

At the Taylor's Hole Plantation, on the Cape Fear River, on Tuesday the 5th of July, there will be sold Cattle, Hogs, Plantation Tools, Furniture, a Wagon and Cart.

The sale will go from day to day at each place, when the terms will be announced.

DAVID McNEILL,
A. A. McKETHAN,
Administrators.
June 8, 1864. 39-6tpd

STRAYED,

FROM Fayetteville a MILCH COW, of medium size, a dun color, with two long teats. Any one finding her, and delivering her to me, or give any information of her whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded.

SILAS SHEETZ.
June 7. 37-2tpd

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The Yankee Change of Base.—The correspondent of the Dispatch writes on the 7th of the change of base by Grant on the 5th:

"Early yesterday evening moved forward, or rather swung his lines on our left around some three or four miles in pursuit of the enemy, who had left his front, until he found them in force strongly entrenched on the Pottotomy creek, with a deep and impenetrable marsh in their front. After skirmishing with them awhile nothing was left him but to desist in the pursuit. Among the prisoners whom we captured was a Captain of Engineers on Sheridan's staff. The enemy in falling back left some three or four lines of very heavy works. As usual the enemy have inflicted all kinds of wrongs upon the heads of the poor non-combatants left in their lines. Some of the people in the country thus abandoned by them were absolutely without one morsel to eat, whilst their houses had been literally sacked, the bedding being taken by the yankee devils to the trenches to sleep on, and other kinds of furniture carried there and wantonly destroyed. To-day our wagons are hauling a large number of hides left by the enemy, and also some arms—say six or seven hundred stands."

Grant Expected to try the South Side.—Scouts report that on Saturday last the enemy towed up James river, above the mouth of Powell's creek, a pontoon bridge, with sixty tents pitched upon it. Perhaps this is the bridge upon which Grant hoped to pass after beating through the lines of Gen. Lee. But as he failed to force his way through, the aforesaid pontoon bridge may prove useless above the mouth of Powell's creek, which is in Prince George county. This constructed pontoon bridge will span the river, and should Grant reach the James river near Harrison's landing, or opposite City Point, it would enable him to throw his army speedily across, and push on to Petersburg, while Gen Lee was making the circuit around by Richmond. The South-side is now the point for which Grant is making—he has abandoned all hope of taking Richmond except by siege—by taking possession of Petersburg, and, with his cavalry, cutting and destroying the Danville railroad and starving the city into surrender. He is endeavoring to repeat the Vicksburg campaign. His failure to cross the Chickahominy may materially alter his plans; but should he once succeed in fixing himself on the South-side, either north or south of the Appomattox, while his army would be no more formidable there than anywhere else, yet his cavalry could do us much damage and put us to many inconveniences.

It is rumored that a cavalry command from the James river crossed the Chickahominy yesterday at the Forge bridge in Charles City county, going to Grant's army. It is supposed to be a party reconnoitering the way for Grant to the James river. All circumstances point to Grant's going over the James, if Lee will permit him.—*Richmond Examiner, 8th.*

The Armies in Virginia.—Not a gun was heard during yesterday along the lines. Grant, however, is still in Gen. Lee's front, but has shortened his lines, and disposed his forces for movements to be developed hereafter. Our army is in position fully up to that of the enemy. The latter has not crossed the Chickahominy below, as yet, though that movement is looked for.—*Richmond Enquirer, 9th.*

The Yankee Armies to be Concentrated.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 4th says:

Movements show that concentration is now the order of the day, and that the strength to overthrow the rebellion is to be found in the union of our armies. Gen. Grant will soon have an army which it will be impossible for Lee, with all the forces in the South at his command, to resist, and short work will be made of the siege of Richmond. Gen A. J. Smith, with his command, it is also said, is *en route* for Chattanooga, perhaps to reinforce Sherman, while at the same time the latter is being strengthened from every available source. The rebels are no doubt pursuing the same policy, and in a very short time the contending forces on both sides will be massed at the two great objective points of the campaign, Richmond and Atlanta, and the defeat of the rebels at both places will be Waterloo defeats.

Grant's Savages.—We are informed by one of our scouts, who has been behind the lines of the enemy, that their conduct

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1864.

THE NEWS this morning, by telegraph and mail, is interesting and encouraging. The yankee defeat at Petersburg, and the cavalry victories of Hampton in Virginia and Forrest in Mississippi are only offsetted by the affairs in the valley of Virginia, and as to that section, we have reason to expect a stunning blow to the yankees in a day or two.

EXTENSIVE LYING.—According to the official dispatches of Grant to Stanton, as telegraphed by the latter to New York on the 2d, and *confirmed* by other sources, Grant had captured and held Cold Harbor, capturing several hundred prisoners and repelling every attempt of the Confederates to retake the place! Gen. Smith had captured Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and 500 of his cavalry! Gen. Lee had been driven back by Gen. Grant and is now within the Richmond entrenchments! Only a small force of rebels in the yankee front, and the inhabitants of Petersburg prepared to deliver up that city! Beauregard withdrawing his troops and artillery! The rebels rams attacked the yankee iron-clads and "finished" or drove them back up the river!

Such are the huge lies which graced the columns of the New York papers of the 4th inst. The explanation of them all is that the Baltimore Convention to nominate a candidate for President was about to meet, and it was deemed proper to humbug that body. Yet it was gratuitous lying after all, as is evident from the regular advance of gold. If these prodigious successes had been at all credited in New York, gold would have fallen more rapidly than it rose. As to Cold Harbor, we have had several private letters of later date than the 2d, written at that place by the Junior Editor of the Observer, who certainly had not been informed of Grant's capture of the place, but on the contrary was satisfied that all his efforts to capture it had been repulsed with heavy loss.

BEAST BUTLER.—This notorious scoundrel is furnishing another evidence of the propensity of mankind to add kicks to facilitate the downward progress of him who is already on the road down hill. Butler's failures and defeats near Petersburg are affording the opportunity for this process which his villanies never appeared to furnish to his fellow scoundrels in the United States. The New York Times's attack upon his Generalship was noticed in our last; and now we see that an investigation of his stealings is proposed in the U. S. Senate, and that the death of his brother in New York is made the occasion for a charge in the Herald of having a million of dollars of stealings covered by the name of that brother. It is known that that brother was with him in New Orleans, and did a very large and profitable business of a very questionable character. He has died worth two millions, one half of which he has left to his brother, the General, and the other half between his wife and child. This is an instance of "honor among thieves." The property being all in his own name, he might have left it all to his wife and child, or died without a will, which would have been the same thing. But perhaps there were writings which would have frustrated such a disposition, and that Andrew J. Butler could therefore not help himself, but was obliged to leave the share to his brother.

In the Senate, the resolution of inquiry was submitted by Garrett Davis of Kentucky. The preamble recites that Butler had been charged with plotting with the leaders of the present rebellion, with afterwards turning against them to consummate his own personal and corrupt objects, and with having been guilty, through his brother and other accomplices, of "many acts of fraud, speculation and embezzlement against the United States, and many acts of extortion, plunder, spoliation, oppression and cruelty against individuals." Wherefore a committee of inquiry is proposed. Davis's resolution will scarcely pass—there is not honor enough in the yankee Congress for that—but its introduction shows in what bad odor the Beast is.

ANOTHER NOBLE YOUTH FALLEN.—In the enemy's Hospital on the battle-field near the Wilderness in Virginia, died Sergeant-Major Edw'd Stewart Jones, of the 26th Reg't, son of Dr. Johnston B. Jones of Chapel Hill, aged 18, a gentle, affectionate, yet brave and noble youth. His body was recovered by his father, guided by a lady who had visited and ministered to him in the Hospital, and brought home for interment. He was wounded in the battle of the 6th May, and died on the 16th, after having had his leg amputated above the knee.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.—Mr. Holden can find nothing in Gov. Vance's conduct, past, present or prospective, that is worthy of praise. In his electioneering circulars, which he prints twice a week at Raleigh and calls a newspaper, he bitterly attacks whatever is said or done by the Governor, and when present material is lacking goes back to abuse those things which in the past he praised. The latest assault of this kind is upon Gov. Vance's Proclamation of last September in relation to the Peace Meetings. We take the following

From the Raleigh Standard, June 10, 1864.

"Gov. Vance was no doubt under pledges to President Davis, and the next thing was his proclamation of September in relation to the peace meetings. He seemed to labor under the conviction that a large portion of our people were disloyal—that they were concerting plans to resist the laws or to secede from the government, and that it was *his* especial business to lecture them, and threaten them, and thus control them and *save them from themselves*. A herculean undertaking, truly, for a "young Governor."

So the Governor's Proclamation was very imprudent and uncalled for, and altogether against Mr. Holden's notions of propriety. Was it? We take the following

From the Raleigh Standard, October 2, 1863.

"When the Georgia mob assailed our office on the 9th of September, the proclamation of Gov. Vance, and the following Editorial article were in type, preparatory to the publication of the paper next day. The proclamation and the Editorial were "knocked into pi." But we found the copy of the latter, and now lay it before our readers as it was originally prepared. Strange that a body of men should cheer the author of the proclamation, and then mob THE EDITOR WHO HAD ENDORSED IT."

Which endorsement the Standard adds to the paragraph just quoted. It was very "hi-falutin," as our readers saw by the extracts from it published in Thursday's Observer.

HOLDEN IN ANSON—or rather *not* in Anson.—A business letter from Anson county says:

"Holden stock nowhere in Anson. His old Democratic supporters blush at his course."

CROPS IN THE PEDEE COUNTRY.—A letter from a friend in Richmond county gives the following cheering view of the crops:

"The wheat crop in this and the adjoining counties is unusually promising; and the oat crop, which had been regarded as almost a failure from being badly winter killed, has greatly improved under late propitious seasons and now promises something like an average yield. Corn is late, but stands are good, and there is no good reason to fear any falling off in this important crop from last year."

RELIGION AT THE NORTH.—A "Paroled Prisoner," (doubtless the same excellent gentleman and officer whose article we published on the effects of Mr. Holden's writings at the North,) communicates to the N. C. Presbyterian his observations of the feeling among the yankee Preachers and religionists during his captivity of nearly a year. It is a black catalogue. Let us briefly specify;

Every Bible and Testament that he saw for distribution to yankee soldiers, had a Union flag blazoned upon the title page. A little book of "Hymns for Soldiers" had the same flag on the title, and among the *hymns* were Hail Columbia, Yankee Doodle, Old John Brown, and Come Rally Round the Flag; all the tracts were mere abolition tirades, with no word of spiritual instruction. The preacher who had the general superintendence at Point Lookout distributed none but the vilest political tracts and papers and never gave a word of spiritual teaching or warning. "Repent of your sins and take the oath," was what he taught, and many weak-minded men were beguiled by him, especially those who felt themselves to be getting sick—for sick men always died in the camp—but if they took the oath, they were carried to the U. S. General Hospital and well treated, and for each one who was converted by this man of God, and became "a star in his crown of rejoicing," he got fifteen dollars in green-backs."

The following scene would be incredible if the gentleman who describes it were not entirely to be depended on:

"At Ft. Delaware, some time in July of last year, an official statement was read to the yankees at dress parade, to the effect that Vicksburg and Pt. Hudson had fallen in the West, that in the East, Charleston had fallen, and Lee's army was entirely annihilated, that the war was ended; it only remaining to occupy the conquered country, North Carolina had already come back into the Union. This was done by the way to discourage the privates and make them take the oath, there being about 5000 confined on the Island at the time. A Chaplain thinking this a suitable occasion to exercise his holy office, got up to pray; he thanked God for the great Union victories, but found considerable fault with the Almighty; telling Him that he had not done this good thing quick enough; that many valuable Union lives would have been saved if He had stretched out his arm against the rebels sooner; but still some praise was due to Him for having at last done what it was His duty to do. The Reverend gentleman then went into holy raptures over "this glorious Union," in the midst of which some one cried out "three cheers for the Union," which were accordingly given; another cried out "three cheers for the Chaplain," and these were given vociferously. After this striking interlude, the Chaplain went on with his prayer, thanking God that He had put it into the hearts of the brave Union soldiers so highly to value the Union and so highly to appreciate and compliment the Lord's humble servant as to cheer him for his devotion to the Union cause; and after he said amen, the audience set up a louder cheer than ever."

The Chaplain of the Post at Point Lookout being asked by a Confederate how he, being a Minister of the Gospel, could advocate doctrines so widely opposed to the Bible, said: "Do you suppose I pin *my* faith to so poor, pitiful, contemptible a concern as the Bible," and he went on farther to say that the God of the Bible was more pitiful and contemptible than the Bible; that he was guided by the law of his conscience, and a law higher than the Bible or God Almighty."

The writer says that he is only one of many officers under whose observation these facts came. He naturally concludes that "a righteous God will surely judge the yankee nation for their horrible blasphemies of His holy name. This encourages us to persevere in a contest where *our* enemies are God's enemies; and the greatness of their iniquity may well make us thankful that God has separated us from them by a line made dark with a nation's blood and a nation's wailings for her fallen ones."

RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED.—In addition to the acknowledgment a few days ago, it will be seen that upwards of $7000 in old currency, and probably $1000 worth of flour &c. have been contributed in this town for the relief of our wounded soldiers.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, applicable to the wounded soldiers in the recent battles:

$500—Duncan Murchison.
$411 75—Cedar Creek Relief Ass'n, Cumberland co.
$375—J H Hall.
$300 each—C T Haigh, G W Williams & Co.
$200 each—E J Lilly, T S Lutterloh, H Lilly.
$150—J A Worth.
$150 each—Col W Alderman, J W Lett, A A McKethan, A W Steel, J W Sandford, E F Moore, J Utley, George McNeill, Ray & Pearce, John Shaw, John Geo, H L Myrover, Wm Cade, Thos. McDaniel.
$100 each—E L Pemberton, J A Pemberton, J M Williams, J R Lee.
$75 each—a G Thornton, A McLean, S J Hinsdale, Jas N Smith (and lint and bandages,) Wm McIntyre, N A Stedman, D McLaurin, J G Godfrey, Geo Brandt, Mrs Dr Foulkes.
$60 each—Alex'r Johnson, Jr, Capt O H Blocker.
$55 each—Mrs J E Murchison, Mrs McDiarmid.
$50 each—Dr B W Robinson, J H Cook, C E Leete, G W Wightman, W G Matthews.
$45 each—R M Orrell, T J Johnson.
$40—R P Buxton. $37—R E Heide.
$30 each—Gen W Draughon, Dr J H Freeman, I B Davis, Isaac Hollingsworth, Isham Swett, Matthew Leary, Hector McMillan (and lot of mustard,) J C Poe, Alex McLauchlin.
$28—Jos Hollingsworth.
$20 each—I B Hawley, E Glover, Mrs Joe Ottarburg, S T Hawley. $17—cash.
$15 each—P Taylor, J C Thomson, W B Wright, Salem Jones, R W Kinlaw, John Buie, Mrs E W Robinson.
$10 each—J W Sillas, Mr Whitehead (and half gallon wine,) Cash, H Erambert, R Mitchell, Cash, L C Rose, P P Johnson, W R Love, Cash.
$5 each—Calvin Davis, B Monaghan, Arch McLauchlin, Miss Emma Lilly.
$3—cash. $2—cash.
$7,184 75 in old currency.

Besides which, from C B Mallett 1 bbl flour; J W Baker ½ bbl flour; Randal McDaniel 1 bbl flour; J G Shepherd ½ bbl flour; Mrs McDiarmid 10 prs socks, linen and herbs; Mrs Geo Haigh 1 piece sheeting; J Kershaw 1 piece sheeting; David Murphy 4 hams, Jas Kyle 1 piece sheeting, 2 galls molasses; B Rose fine lot of honey; W N Tillinghast 1 box crushed sugar; Mrs Wilkinson and Mrs McKenzie sardines, pickles, mustard, blk pepper, toilet soap, old linen. Also, old apparel, linen and cotton from the following ladies: Mrs Starr, Mrs Cook, Mrs E L Pemberton, Mrs Whitehead, Mrs Fuller, Mrs D McLaurin, Mrs McMillan, Mrs Lilly, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Foulkes, Mrs Wm Smith, Mrs Broadfoot, Miss Mary Pearce and others.

Gentlemen in the county not accessible to a call from the Ladies, will please send their contributions to Messrs H & E J Lilly.

Further supplies of old apparel, linen and cotton are solicited.

GOV. VANCE IN THE WEST.—The Salisbury Watchman says that Gov. Vance spoke there for nearly three hours on the 7th, to a large crowd, who honored him with close attention throughout. The speech was a marked success, says the Watchman.

CONVALESCING.—Gen. Longstreet is expected to report for duty in eight or ten days.

All the private accounts we have from Gen. Lane are encouraging. His brother and Aid, Lt. Oscar Lane, who lost his leg and some toes of the other foot, has had to undergo two amputations of the left leg, but we are glad to learn is doing well.

TAX DECISIONS.—We have seen a letter from the Commissioner of Taxes, instructing one of the collectors to collect *now* the additional tax of 10 per cent. on profits made by buying and selling in 1863. The additional 10 per cent on the profits made in 1864, will of course be collected in 1865.

Also, that manufacturers are liable to the tax of 25 per cent. on the excess of profits over 25 per cent. whether the company is composed of one or more individuals. It is not the *individual* that manufactures and is taxed, but the *factory*.

FROM LANE'S BRIGADE.—Extracts from a letter, dated

"BATTLE-FIELD, COLD HARBOR, JUNE 7, 1864.

"Day before yesterday Gen. Grant sent a communication to Gen. Lee proposing that while the battle was not raging there should be an agreement that both parties might bury their dead and attend to their wounded. The object of this was apparent. We had no necessity for such an arrangement, for we had all our dead and wounded, whilst thousands of his lay under our guns. He desired to avoid an admission of defeat by having a *mutual agreement*. Gen. Lee replied, that he would not agree to the proposal, but that if Grant would send a flag of truce asking to be *allowed* to bury *his* (Grant's) dead, he would grant him a certain time therefor. Grant pretended to understand Gen. Lee as yielding to his proposition; but we received orders to warn off all parties sent under flag of truce to bury dead, and if they persisted in coming, to force them off. Thereupon Grant "backed square down," and sent a flag asking to be allowed to bury his dead and search for his wounded. This is a great triumph for us—Grant's first admission of defeat, I regard it. I delivered all the letters from Gen. Lee. Gen. Wilcox brought me the third communication from Gen. Lee last night a little before 8, and said he wished it to reach the yankee officers by 8 if possible, and to tell those on the outposts what were its contents, viz: that Grant might have from 8 till 10 to bury his dead, and that our skirmish line would be withdrawn for that time to near our breastworks. Getting out to our videttes, we hailed the yankees, and they answered; but one, by whose voice I recognised a Captain whom I had met in the morning, said that they had been ordered to hold no communication with us till they had reported to Division headquarters. So we waited, and waited, till, at half past 10, Capt. Wilson, of Gen. Hancock's staff, came out and received the dispatch. I told him what were its contents, and that by their own delay they had lost their opportunity, as it was then past 10. He expressed regret and politely bade us good night. Another dispatch from Grant has this moment arrived and we have forwarded it.

"These yankee officers are jolly, and wish the war over. For the curiosity of the thing I like to go out there, but somehow I hate to talk with the barbarous villains. Nearly always while we are chatting out there a fight is progressing somewhere on our lines.

"We have a hole in the top of our quarters made by a shell, through which we see nearly all the skirmishing, and watch the flight of the shell, or rather their bursting, for you can't see them in the day except when they are coming at you. But at night you cannot imagine what a grand sight it is, to see the lightning like flash along the horizon, then the flame belched forth, amid the screaming of the shells, the sharp report and brilliant flash and scintillations of light as the missiles explode; while the woods and open fields are lighted up, as if by fire-flies, with the smaller jets of flame jutting out from thousands of small arms, and high in air the shell from their mortars (for they have a mortar battery just over here) describe their graceful curves—a strange noise it all makes in the night with the ringing cheers of the combatants, as one or the other line of the skirmishers gains an advantage. In the immediate front of our present position, which we have occupied since the evening of the 2d, we have had no fighting since that evening—the fighting I have been telling you of being in the Division just on the left of our Brigade; but we get the full benefit of the minies, as they have a sort of enfilade upon us. Yesterday we had a Lieutenant mortally wounded and two men wounded—to-day none up to 1 o'clock. On Friday, the day of the fight, our Brigade lost in this way some 20 officers and men killed and wounded—a loss equal to that of an entire Division of ours which was regularly and conspicuously engaged that day, for, you know, in that Friday's fight, which was a simple butchery of the yankees, the casualties in our whole army were only some 600. It is very hard to see men shot down when not engaged.

E. J. H., Jr.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, on 24th of May, of a wound received in the battle near Drewry's Bluff, Lieut. Junius A. Liles, Co. B, 31st Reg't, son of James A. Liles, Esq. of Anson county, aged 27 years. It is not in the mere empty words of eulogy that this tribute is paid to his memory, for of him it may be truly said "none knew him but to love him," and no one has fallen during the war who is more generally mourned. One who knew him well writes: "I never knew a purer or nobler young man; he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, a kind and gallant officer. He was decidedly the most popular man in our Reg't, and the entire command mourns his loss." And to the truth of these words the writer of this article, who has known Lieut. L. since the days of childhood and seen him *tried* under various circumstances, adds his willing testimony. In the relations of social life he was an upright man, a genial, warm-hearted friend, an intelligent gentleman. In the camp, on the weary march, on the battle-field, where death rode on every breeze and the ground grew red with blood, his cheerfulness, vivacity, coolness and bravery never left him. He died as he had lived, a patriot and Christian gentleman, his last thoughts being of his home and his country, and his last words "tell my mother I am willing to die, and have done my duty."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN THE FIELD, Near Gaines' Mill, June 7.

Messrs Editors: Please publish for the information of the friends and relatives of members of Co I, 31st Reg't N C T, the following list of casualties in the company in the engagement of May 31st and June 1st, near this place.

May 31st—Wounded: 1st D Sgt. Jones, thigh slight; Corpl A D Braddy, face slight; privates N Y Johnson face slight; Hector McLean, side severely; Jno Messer, leg slight; Alex Nordan, arm slight.

June 1st.—Wounded: Sgt J P. Dewar, right forearm; Corpl J N Gregory wounded, in hands of enemy; privates Henry Dennis, leg slight; Wm Howington, hip severe; J A Johnson left side, slight; Jno Lanier, through foot severe; M J Smith, hip; J H Smith, mortally, since died. Missing: Capt Wm O Dewar, Lt W J Bethea, Corpl T H Thomas, Private Daniel West.

Total—wounded 14, missing 4—18.

ED J WILLIAMS, 1st Lt, comd'g Co.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GAINES' FARM, June 7.

Messrs Editors: For the information of the friends of my company please publish the following list of casualties:

May 30th.—Killed: Private Willis Powell. Wounded: Privates W A Reaves, thigh severe; Wm Ennis, breast slight.

May 31st—Wounded: Privates Eli Rogers, breast severe, left on the field; T F Collins, temple severe, left on the field; J P Gower, left hand slight.

June 1st.—Wounded: Corpl R P Mainard, breast severe; privates W H Powell, arm severe; D B Smith, bowels severe; Saml Smith, left hand severe. Missing: Sgt J P Ogburn, privates Alsey Sexton, Augustine Sexton. W J LONG, Capt Co C, 31st N C T.

MARRIED,

At the Oaks, Amelia county, Va., on the 8th inst., by Rev. A. B. Tizzard, Maj. WM. A. GRAHAM, Jr., Ass't Adj't General of North Carolina, to Miss JULIA R., eldest daughter of Mr. John W. Lane.

DIED,

In Charleston, on Thursday last, EDWARD WINSLOW.

At the residence of Peter C. Smith, Esq., in Guilford County, N. C., on the 29th May, 1864, after a severe illness of two weeks, MARTHA A. SMITH, wife of Peter C. Smith, and daughter of Louis Lutterloh, Esq., aged 41 years 9 months 16 days.

She is gone from us to try the realities of that blessed world, where peace and happiness are forever enjoyed. As a wife and mother, she was kind, affectionate, and dutiful; as a friend her heart was always warm, ever sympathising with all and especially the needy—she has left a kind and affectionate family, being the mother of twelve children, of whom a husband and eight children are left behind with many friends to mourn her loss; but she told them she left them in the hands of God. After being asked by some of her friends, how she felt concerning death, she calmly remarked: grieve not, grieve not, for me. I am ready for death. Then calling up her little children, she looked upon them with those dim eyes, (which indicated death not far distant,) and asked God to take them and bless them. She then directed her kind husband to the bright realms of mercy; she then looked upon her old greyheaded father for the last time with that lovely look which a daughter possesses, and told him his troubles were great but not to grieve for her. She then advised her relations and friends to prepare to meet their God on high.

After thanking her friends for their neighborly kindness, during health and sickness, she uttered but few more words, though lived several hours. She died with those calm features which seem to speak peace to her wearied soul. May God firmly impress her dying words upon the relatives and friends who are left to mourn after her.

Grieve not, grieve not, for me,
But from this scene a warning take:
For soon pale death for thee
Will at thy own door shake. Com.

At Point Lookout, Md., of chronic diarrhœa, Feb. 29, Wm. A. Kilpatrick, Co. D, 34th Reg't aged 23.

The Enterprise Cotton Factory

is now prepared to exchange for corn or bacon the

Finest Numbers of Spun Yarn,

suitable for Spring and Summer Cloth. This Thread is of a superior quality, not surpassed by any in the Confederacy. GEO. BRANDT.

Fayetteville, May 4 28tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having at June Term 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland county, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of John A. McKeithan, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make payment to him, and those having claims against said Estate must present them for payment within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ARCH'D A. McKEITHAN, Ex'r.

June 7. 40*3tpd

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

From Lee's Army.—RICHMOND, June 11.—Grant is busy digging parallels. Yesterday and to-day there has been some skirmishing, amounting to nothing. The lines of the two armies in some places are not more than 200 yards apart.

STORR'S FARM, June 11.—There is no change in the relative situation of the two armies. There are occasional discharges of artillery and active sharpshooting.

Scouts report that Grant is tearing up the track of the York River Railroad.

Grant is very heavily fortified in our front, and in some places his lines are in 50 yards of ours.

Reports of Yankee Movements.—RICHMOND, June 11.—Sheridan's raiders are reported moving towards Columbia, Fluvanna county. The yankees in the Valley said to be moving toward Lexington. Gilmore reported to be sending troops to south side of the Appomattox for another attack upon Petersburg.

[Sheridan's force is said to be 8000, with 10 pieces of artillery. Gen. Hampton is after him.]

Reported Cavalry Victory in Virginia.—RICHMOND, June 12.—It is asserted that Hampton's cavalry attacked Sheridan's raiders last evening, near Louisa C. H., and captured a battery and a large number of prisoners. No official information of the engagement has been received, but the report is credited.

Another party of raiders struck the Orange & Alexandria Road yesterday, near Arrington, Nelson Co.

The enemy [from Staunton] have doubtless occupied Lexington. They are, apparently, aiming for Lynchburg.

A Victory in Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, June 11. Lee and Forrest have routed a yankee column near Baldwin, North Mississippi, capturing 200 wagons heavily laden with stores of all descriptions.

Marmaduke has erected another battery on the Mississippi, below Greenville, and has a number of boats hemmed up. Up to the 7th inst. he had destroyed 3 steamers.

MOBILE, June 11.—An official note the day after the fight says we captured 200 wagons and many prisoners. Along the yankee line of advance the destruction of property has been unparalleled—the negroes vindictive.

From Georgia.—BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR MARIETTA, June 11.—A yankee spy in Confederate uniform was captured yesterday near Rome. Prisoners report that the 17th corps joined Sherman on the 9th. All quiet.

Congress.—RICHMOND, June 11.—The session has been extended to Tuesday noon. No business of importance completed to-day.

From the North.—PETERSBURG, June 11.—The N. Y. Herald of the 9th has been received.

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson of Tennessee were nominated by the Black Republican Convention at Baltimore on the 8th inst. The Herald thinks the ticket will have a hard road to travel. The 11th resolution of the platform adopted declares for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

John Morgan captured Mt. Sterling, Ky., on the 8th inst.; destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Ky. Central Railroad between Cynthiana and Paris; captured the passenger train; occupied Paris, and destroyed important trestlework there. His force is estimated at 2500.

The Herald pitches into the Times for publishing on the 7th an account of the battles between Lee and Grant, stating that they were the most important battles of the war, confessing that Grant was badly beaten and the rebels indubitably successful. This account was published, the Herald says, solely to defeat Grant's nomination for the Presidency—and succeeded.

Gold closed on the 6th at 194½. [At Richmond on the 11th gold reported at 197 in New York on the 8th.]

The late attack on Petersburg.—Yesterday was another day of excitement. At early dawn our pickets were driven in on the City Point and Prince George C. H. roads. These movements were but feints to deceive our forces, while the real movement for the surprise and capture of the city was on the Jerusalem Plank road, coming into Petersburg, from a southerly direction. At 9 o'clock, our pickets on the Jerusalem Plank Road, were driven in, and before 10, the enemy showed himself in overwhelming numbers. The enemy manœuvred for a while, thinking probably that our raw troops would abandon their position without a fight. But never were the Yankee invaders more mistaken. Our men maintained their ground like veterans. Finally, the enemy ordered a charge; and came down to our breastworks with a yell, their drawn sabres flashing in the sunlight. When within 40 paces of the fortifications, the order to fire was given, and the Yankees recoiled, and fell back. A prisoner taken states that in this charge they had 40 wounded and 2 killed. This charge was repeated twice, but with like results, when the enemy resorted to the flanking process. We had but 170 men all told, and it was impossible with this number to guard centre, right and left, along a length of three quarters of a mile or more. The order was given to retreat, and in a few minutes the enemy had possession of our works, our camp, and were in full pursuit of our men.

The enemy came on in double column, with sabres drawn, until they reached the hill opposite the Water Works, where they planted a cannon for shelling the city. They then started down the hill, and their advance column actually took possession of a bridge which crosses Powell's Run at the foot of the Water Works Hill. They were almost in Petersburg—could see its spires and steeples, and many of the houses on our surburban limits. Just at this opportune moment, Graham's Battery reached the Reservoir Hill, unlimbered in an instant, and threw into the ranks of the enemy a shower of shell. A minute or two later, another branch of our service made its appearance, Dearing's Cavalry brigade, which quickly dismounted, and descending the hill with a yell, charged upon the enemy in beautiful style. They instantly wheeled their horses, and started back up the hill in great confusion. Our forces pursued them for a few miles, killing and wounding many, and taking some prisoners.

Gen. Kautz was in command of this force, and prisoners taken variously estimate it at from 3 to 5000. There is no doubt but that it was intended to capture this city. But the saddest part of our statement yet remains unrecorded. Petersburg's bravest and best blood flowed freely yesterday, and many a household has been plunged into the most inconsolable grief. We witnessed scenes yesterday afternoon, which we trust we may never witness again.—*Pet. Express, 10th.*

[Our loss in killed was 11, in wounded 27, and in prisoners about 30—most of them citizens of Petersburg, serving in the militia. Immense congregations attended the funerals of the killed on Friday.]

The Express of the 11th learns that the Yankee loss was about 150 men, 2 pieces of artillery, and 24 horses.

A communication in the same issue states that one of the pieces of artillery was taken by Col. Ferebee's 4th N. C. Cavalry, the only troops besides the militia and Graham's battery engaged. They reached the ground when the Yankees were in pursuit of the militia retreating after a gallant resistance, and their sharpshooters, under Lt. Col. Cantwell, immediately checked the enemy.

The Situation.—There has been but little conflict of arms during the past few days. The enemy are reported fortifying and ditching extensively beyond Big Shanty. The position of our army is most admirable for defence and really covers a battle site more formidable and defensible than it has been since we left the gaps at Dallas. The front we present controls all the roads which concentrate south of Kennesawridge and furnishes a safe barrier against the enemy and great security to us.

Atlanta Intelligencer, 9th.

Brig. Gen. Ransom Promoted.—The Petersburg Express states that Brig. Gen. Matt Ransom has been promoted to the rank of Major General.

Goldsboro' State Journal.

Decline in Gold.—Gold has sustained a decided decline in the Richmond market, having fallen first gradually from 20 to 18, and at length 16 for 1, at which latter figure the market ruled on yesterday.

Rich. Whig, 11th.

The News at the War Department last Night.—All quiet on Gen. Lee's front; all quiet on the South Side; nothing stirring at Bottom's Bridge; nothing farther from Staunton. This was the sum and substance of it.—*Rich. Whig, 11th.*

The fight near Staunton.—Our losses are said to be 500 to 600 killed and wounded, and 758 prisoners. The enemy occupied Staunton on Monday, and captured and paroled 1000 sick and wounded in the Hospitals there.

From Southwestern Virginia.—A letter from Lebanon, Russell county, Va., to a member of Congress, brings news that Gen. Morgan encountered the enemy, under Gen. Hobson, near Pound Gap, defeated them and captured 200 prisoners.

Richmond Enquirer, 11th.

Another Collision in Illinois.—Northern papers give accounts of a bloody affray that took place in Egypt, Illinois, between soldiers and copperheads. Over half of the soldiers were shot, some fatally, and the remainder were obliged to return to Xenia.

Yankee Expenses.—The New York Herald of the 4th inst., says:—

"Owing to the largely increased expenses of the Government, officially announced by Mr. Chase in his proposals for the new loan, it is estimated that four millions a day will hardly be sufficient to meet the accumulated requisitions upon the Treasury."

Wheat.—The harvesting of the wheat crop commenced in Alabama last week. The yield is said to be very fine—much above an average one.

Gen. Hampton.—The Columbia South Carolinian states that it is said that Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton has killed 22 men in hand to hand fights.

A Gallant Deed—During the severe artillery duel on the 2d inst., a 32 pound shell struck the parapet over one of the guns belonging to Cumming's N. C. Battery, and rolling over, fell beneath the gun. Scarcely had it touched the earth in our works, when private James P. Pierce, of the detachment, seizing it in both hands, hurled it over the embankment, thus sending it where its explosion could do no harm, and probably saving the lives of many of his comrades. Maj. Caskie has forwarded this gallant soldier's name to Gen. Beauregard, who expressed his admiration of the noble deed.—*Pet. Ex*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 13

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

The only changes to note are: Leather, upper $16, sole $15; Sugar $7 to $10; Flour, last sales Super $175, Family $185; Rice 75 to $1.

We are authorized to announce J. G. SHEPHERD as a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the counties of Cumberland and Harnett.

June 11 40-tiepd

The numerous Friends of DUNCAN SHAW, Esq., would like to support him for a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature.

The experience of Col. Shaw, and his unmistakable position in support of the government and our cause, recommend him to the voters of Harnett and Cumberland to represent them in the Legislature.

Will Col Shaw oblige his friends by consenting to be a candidate? June 11—1t

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 11, 1864.

Col. M. J. McDuffie:

DEAR SIR:—Many friends in Harnett and Cumberland request you to become a Candidate to represent them in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. The eminently sound and patriotic views announced by you as the political sentiments which would influence you as a Legislator, recommend you to the support of every good man in the community, and qualify you to represent the sound and loyal sentiment of Harnett and Cumberland.

Hostility to the Administration and nullification of the laws of Congress do not meet the approval of the loyal people of these counties, nor does such State legislation reflect the true sentiment and feelings of the public. 1t

Carolinian copy one time.

For the Senate.

THE friends of WM. B. WRIGHT, Esq., respectfully present his name to the voters of Cumberland and Harnett for re-election to the Senate in the next General Assembly.

June 7 39-tc

At the request of many citizens of Harnett and Cumberland, we are authorized to announce E. L. PEMBERTON, Esq. as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina.

June 8, 1864. 32tiE

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. McCORMICK a candidate for re election to the next House of Commons.

June 7 39-tapd

We are authorized to announce Col. EDWARD R. LILES as a candidate to represent Anson in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

June 11. 40 4t*2tpd

We are authorized to announce Col. PETER P. SMITH a candidate to represent Robeson county in the next Legislature of N C.

June 10. 40-3tpd

At the request of many friends, both in the Army and at home, I announce myself a candidate to represent Moore county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will do my utmost to promote the honor and interest of my constituency of North Carolina and of the Confederacy.

JAMES C. DAVIS.

June 10 1864. 40-E

Morton's Store, N. C., June 8, 1864.

DEAR SIRS:—Please announce my name in your paper as a candidate to represent Alamance county, N C, in our next Legislature. I am for Gov Z. B. Vance for Governor against W. W. Holden—and for independence against reconstruction; for peace on honorable terms through a constitutional way, and for fighting until this is accomplished; for supporting and strengthening the arm of the Government and encouraging our soldiers in the field, &c.

40 3t] B. F. MORTON

Voters of Robeson: I am, and will be till the election, a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons. I am for W. S. Ruffin principles and peace upon any other terms than subjugation.

A. A. McBRYDE. Charleston Mercury

Charleston, June 3 40-3tpd

To the Voters of Sampson County.

THROUGH the solicitations of many of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I will endeavor to work for the interest of the citizens of Sampson county, to the best of my ability.

JAMES T. GIDDENS.

Clinton, N. C., June 7 39 tapd

The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.

April 8. 24*4tpd&ite

FOR SALE.

COFFEE and SUGAR;
English Mustard;
Mason's Blacking;
Cotton Yarn Nos 9 and 10, Cedar Falls 4 4 Sheeting;
Extra Family Flour, London Porter;
Green Copperas, Knives and Forks
Spice and Black Pepper, Ginger, Soda;
Epsom Salts; Brown Windsor Soap;
ALSO—Stone Ware, such as
Churns, Jars, Basons, Pitchers and Mugs.

H. McMILLAN.

June 6. 39-3t

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 28th of May, a deep blood bay MARE, with heavy mane and bushy tail, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; works in double or single harness; about ten years old, and trots with great rapidity. From information I think she was stolen by a man claiming to be a soldier, wearing a blue felt hat and carrying his arm in a sling, and who said he was going to Tennessee. The man is believed to have been seen near Joyner's Depot, in Wilson County, on his way to Fayetteville or up the Country.

WILLIE J. BEERS.

Halifax, June 3, 1864. 39-2w

W. DRAUGHON,
AUCTIONEER,
S. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Prompt attention given to all business in his line entrusted to him.

June 10, 1864 40tf

FOR SALE.

A FINE ROCKAWAY and HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to

W DRAUGHON.

June 10, 1864. 40 3t

H. McMILLAN,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
No. 22, Hay Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 6 39-3m

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 13 40 tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a lot of extra fine Chewing Tobacco (Granville Leaf) which I offer for sale on accommodating terms, at wholesale or retail.

Also, Salt, Cotton Yarn, Brown Windsor Soap, and other articles too tedious to mention.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH.

June 13 40-1tt

ENROLLING OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, June 10, 1864.

Special Orders,
No. 19

IN Obedience to Instructions from Lt. Gen'l Holmes, commanding Reserves, N C, through Orders received at this Office from Chief En. Officer, 4th Cong Dis., all white male residents of this County between ages of 45 and 50 [known as Senior Reserves] who were not exempted at last enrolment, are hereby required to assemble at these Head Q'rs of Cumberland county on last Saturday of this month, being 25th inst., to re-organize supernumerically, and to retain home prepared to hold themselves in readiness to be called out whenever the necessities of our country demand their services.

* * * * * *

Persons of the above mentioned class can now avail themselves of their privilege to petition or apply for special exemption in detail. It is hoped none will do so merely because they have this privilege and whose appeals for exemption from Home defence present little merit.

Those of this same class who have *never yet* enrolled themselves and who do not *especially prefer* active service, might do well to present written excuses which will be forwarded to the proper authority for judging of their sufficiency. They are notified of their present liability to being at any moment ordered to the field, a penalty prescribed by act of Congress so wilful del

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner of the 6th inst.

Accounts that have come in from the army since our last paper was put to press are even more favorable than those of the fight of Thursday night and Friday, and go to show that our success was not at all over-estimated as first reported. The whole affair seems to be about thus: The enemy, in great force, assaulted our lines in front of Cold Harbor and Gaines' mill; fought with great desperation; made a violent effort to turn and break our right; hurled forward their men in charge after charge, but they were successfully repulsed at every point with immense slaughter; forced to relinquish the struggle, and failed to *gain a single advantage*—our works remaining intact at the close of the fight, and our men holding every foot of the ground gained by them!

ATTACK BY THE ENEMY FRIDAY NIGHT.

It will be recollected that the struggle on Friday closed about noon. From that hour heavy skirmishing continued until four o'clock, when all became comparatively quiet. But soon after nightfall the enemy attempted a night assault on our lines, hoping, no doubt, that they would take us by surprise. Their first effort was directed against Breckinridge, and was made with terrible energy. For a while the cannonading and musketry fire was terrific—one continuous sheet of flame—and shot and shell fell like hail. A gentleman who witnessed it tells us that the illumination was so brilliant that it surpassed even any pyrotechnic display he ever saw. But the enemy were quickly repulsed, our men driving them back and occupying their advanced lines. They are said to have suffered severely, the fire of our men making wide gaps in their ranks. Our loss is said to have been trifling.

Defeated in their attack on Breckinridge's lines, the enemy next tried an assault on Hoke's front, but here again they were defeated. All these night assaults like those of the day, were successfully repulsed, and they failed to carry a single point. Saturday morning found our army everywhere victorious and our lines unbroken, and the enemy baffled and discomfited in all their movements up to that time.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMIES DURING SATURDAY.

The enemy did not renew his assault on Saturday, and the operations of the two armies during that day were confined to skirmishing along the lines.

On Saturday night about 8 o'clock, the enemy, though repulsed in all the previous assaults, attempted another attack on Breckinridge's lines. The occasion of their repeated efforts to carry his position is understood to be owing to the fact that Breckinridge's [illegible] extends across a road between them and [illegible] James river, which the enemy wish to get possession of. This last assault is said to have been a feeble. It was made on the same salient which [illegible] had been previously contested, but was feeble [illegible] and abortive. The line came within thirty yards [illegible] and were then broken by our fire.

On Sunday, the enemy did not renew their assault, but remained quiet during the rest of the night, with some occasional firing along the lines.

In this charge the yankees are said to have been very drunk. Some of them got into our breastworks without their muskets, and so drunk were some of them that they came up actually reeling.

OPERATIONS ON SUNDAY.

Nothing occurred on Sunday between the two armies, except occasional skirmishing along the lines. A gentleman who left the front yesterday at one o'clock, reports that some skirmishing was going on, but our army were engaged in burying the enemy's dead, and attending to the yankee wounded.

It was reported in our army that Butler had effected a junction with Grant. Another rumor brought in last night was that Grant was falling back in the direction of the Pamunkey.

ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS.

Prisoners continue to pour in from Grant's army in squads of thirties and fifties. During Saturday the number that so arrived and took up lodgings at the Libby amounted to about 300. Many of these prisoners seemed half starved, and said that their army was suffering for food.

Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner, 6th inst.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, NEAR GAINES' MILL, June 5—7 P. M.—To-day has been unusually quiet. Occasional sharpshooting and a few discharges of artillery make up the sum of this day's work. In some of the camps the Ministers of the Gospel have been holding divine services, and everything has worn a pacific aspect. Gen Lee has been riding along the lines reviewing and reconnoitering, as also his Excellency, President Davis.

Our losses in all the engagements of the past week, in killed and wounded, will not fall up over one thousand, whilst the lowest estimate in official circles of the enemy is *fifteen thousand*. The troops are in their usual good spirits, and are no little pleased at the fact that their meat ration is now one-half pound of good bacon per day, together with sugar, coffee, meal and vegetables, especially onions.

The military situation is full of hope and cheerfulness. The enemy has put his army in a position from which he can scarcely retreat without ruin, and whence his advance seems, so far, to be impossible. His object has been to force a way across the Chickahominy near Cold Harbor, and then either to advance upon the city, or pass to the other side of the James and establish himself between Richmond and the South. He has made repeated and determined attacks on our line, suffering immense losses himself, inflicting little or none upon our army, and accomplishing nothing, beyond that momentary success which columns can nearly always obtain against deployed lines—a breach from which he has been instantly driven out with fearful slaughter. The repetition of these assaults cannot be good tactics. Apart from the useless expenditure of his men, such a succession of undeniable defeats cannot fail to demoralize and dishearten his troops, in a degree far beyond what a defeat in a great battle could cause. No soldiers fight to be killed; they fight in the hope of winning something; they will sometimes risk, but never consent to have their lives thrown away for nothing. After it has been ascertained, by repeated experiments, that these assaults on the Confederate lines, near Cold Harbor, are unlikely to produce other results than a multitude of deaths, the probability of their continuation by the Federal general was calculated to produce an effect on the character of his army more disastrous, and more injurious to its future efficiency, than the worst defeat would ever produce, if sustained in an effort which the ordinary mind could understand or approve.

It is generally believed that Grant is not yet as well convinced as his army, and will attempt to pass over Lee's army yet another time. If it is so, we shall hear the sound of his cannon to-day or to morrow. But even Grant's eyes can be opened, as was proven by the sequel of Spotsylvania Court House. He may now have enough of Cold Harbor, and we may now again hear of his left flank—and afterwards of his whole army—at some point on the Chickahominy below Bear's Swamp and Bottom's Bridge. The plan of his campaign is now developed, and nothing can better prove the mediocrity of his mind and the sterility of his imagination than its absolute similitude to that of Vicksburg. What was his course of proceeding in that campaign? Gen Pemberton had a fine army for the defence of the country near Vicksburg. But Grant landing at Grand Gulf, and marching without baggage, overtook that army while divided, and succeeded in beating it so badly, that Pemberton was unable to keep the field. Grant then placed himself between Vicksburg and the country, intrenched, and reduced it by blockade. This result made him a great man. He was given the command in chief, and adjured to do in Virginia what he had done in Mississippi. The conditions were entirely different, but he was unable to invent any thing new or suitable. His unique idea seems to have been the application, to Lee and Richmond, of the plan which the bad arrangements of his adversary forced on his hand at Vicksburg. Lee's army was not scattered; yet he crossed the Rapidan to destroy it, as he had done the detached corps of Gen. Pemberton. He failed to do so—he failed to impair its power in any perceptible degree—yet he circled round it towards Richmond, till he was involved in his present difficult ground; and here he finds himself confronted by an army better able to keep the field than his own. Yet every thing indicates that he is about to make the last move in his old manœuvre, with the mechanical stupidity of a dog or parrot that has been taught one trick and no more: he aims at placing himself between Richmond and the South—the position corresponding to that which he reached behind Vicksburg after the field-fighting had been concluded.

At the present moment no is said to be intrenching and fortifying his line in front of Cold Harbor, as he did at the Junction when preparing to move down the Pamunkey. Under the protection of his fortifications he may again be able to move down the Chickahominy without attack from Lee. But whether he will be able to reach the Southside of the James, by doing so, is quite another question. He may find Home in his path. Even if he succeeded to the extent of his hope, he would only accomplish his own destruction. It was very well to get between Vicksburg and the Confederacy—when there was no danger on the side of Vicksburg. But the circumstances here are vastly different. He will have the army of Northern Virginia, unwhipt, unhurt, on his hands, and the whole remaining force of the country on his rear. If he gets into that position, it will furnish the final illustration of its strategy.

It is imprudent to indulge in gratulation while events are still undecided; but it is impossible to do otherwise than regard the present appearance of these affairs in any other light than the most agreeable to Confederate eyes. It is difficult now to believe that Lieut Gen. Grant will, by any chance, accomplish what he undertook to do in Virginia. Considering the facts as they are now known, reason declares that he and his army are in far greater danger than the capital of the Confederacy.—*Richmond Examiner*, 6th.

CASUALTIES IN N. C. TROOPS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NEAR MECHANICSVILLE, VA., May 30th 1864.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Son:—Below you will find a list of casualties in our Reg't, (54th N. C., Hoke's old Brigade,) during the engagement of 16th inst., near Drewry's Bluff—

Field and Staff—Killed: Maj J A Rogers.

Co A—Wounded: Lt H A Clements, slight in neck; Corpl Geo Beck, slight in forehead; S Simmerson, severely in arm. Missing: Private W P Broadway.

B—Killed: Sergt J C English. Wounded: J W Conly, severely in arm and abdomen; S Mathews, severely in side. Missing: N Shuffler, Wm Branch, P Branch

C—Killed: W C Ogment. Wounded: J J Will, since died.

D—Killed: P Gibson, J E White. Wounded: J A Wade, severely in groin

E—Wounded: Wm Grice, severely in thigh; W G Hamilton, severely in breast; R F Jarvis, slight in arm. Missing: J W Mangum E G Combs

F—Killed: Wm Willis. Wounded: Lt J S Ragsdale, severely in hip; J T Roase, severely in thigh

G—Wounded: Richard Ray, slight in hand.

H—Wounded: Sergt S A Haynes, slight in hand; P P Youngear, slight in shoulder; H Phillips, severely in shoulder; A Moody, slight in hand.

I—Killed: P L McFarland. W A Bagby. Wounded: Lt Paniter, since died; J C Metcalf, severely in breast; R J Crawford, seriously in both thighs; Wm Tucker, slight in leg

K—Wounded: J D Clark, severely in side; J F Harris, severely in thigh. Missing: Lt G H Lindsay; J L Wright.

The Regt went into action with 14 officers and 150 men; it will be seen from the casualties above that the loss approximates one fourth of the Reg't.

J. MARSHALL WILLIAMS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINE OF BATTLE, 9 MILES NORTH OF RICHMOND, May 31st, 1864.

List of casualties in Company F, 28th N. C. Reg't, in the engagements of the 5th, 6th and 10th May 1864, on the Wild Cat and near Spotsylvania C. H., Va.:

Killed: Nathaniel Culbreath. Wounded: Lt O M Sudderth, in back with spent ball, slight; Lt A B Hays, slightly in forehead; Sgt J T Hood, slightly in head; Sgt T W Setzer, badly in leg, hand and shoulder; Corp G L Powell, seriously in arm and side; H Annas, badly in leg; Jos Baldwin, mortal in bowels, died; Wm Bradford, badly in right breast; H C Courtney, seriously in head; J M Crump, badly in both thighs; J P Coffey, slightly in shoulder; J C Clark, slightly in side; James Gilbert, slightly in knee; Jno Kincaid, slightly in forehead; Jno Porch, slightly in ankle; Larkin Scott, slightly in shoulder. Jno M Sudderth, slightly in hip; Larkin Thomas, slightly in thigh, Paul Howell, thigh, slightly.

Most of the slightly wounded have returned to duty

Recapitulation: Killed 1, mortally wounded and died 1, severely and slightly wounded 19 Total 21.

I was also slightly wounded in the breast on the 5th May.

R. M. TUTTLE,
Capt. Co. F, 28th Reg't N. C. T.

State papers please copy.

35th N. C. T., on the 20th May, near Bermuda Hundred.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lt. Col. Johnson, severe; Ensign Wm Steward, slight.

A—Lt B Venters, com'dg—Wounded: Frank Alpin, J W Dawson, A Kinsey, D Henderson, Ely Cox, Owen Padric, James Brinson, Wm Scott.

B—No one hurt.

C—Capt E M Blue, comd'g—Wounded: A Johnson; D Hales, H Goins, J C Ferguson, G Sibbitts, Richard Goins, severe; Arch'd Harmon, contusion of left shoulder; Daniel S Cameron, wounded and in hands of the enemy.

D—Capt R D Petty, comd'g—Killed: Sgt J O Marks, Corp J H Johnson, J Bullard, J P Roper, J L Johnson. Wounded: Capt R D Petty, dangerously, Sgt W J Johnson, severe; Corp W H Harper, slight; Corp T B Gunter, W H Moore, flesh; S S Hatch, severe; B H Johnson, severe; W J Bryan, finger amputated; M Womble, finger amputated; W H Groce, finger amputated; John Mann, slight; David Hammock slight; David Williams, contusion of leg

E—Lt Link, comd'g—Killed: Rufus Shotwell, William White, John Bowers.

F—Capt S G Hotsie, com'dg—Killed: Wm Fincher, A G Meanes; T H Lemmonds: Wounded: Corp T A Fowler, J A Lewis, P C Kezish, P P Yandle, W P Ritch, H Presly.

G—Capt J J Cass comd'g—Killed: T C Blackwell. Wounded: Lt M L Henley, W A Morris, J P Redden, S P Levi, W H Levi, J J Levi, D L Beddingfield, T B Leach, G W Beddingfield, W G Hipps.

H—Capt H M Dixon com'dg—Wounded: Corp A G Hunter, G W Caldwell, A C Barkley, J D Grier, G S eltunter, Green Herren, J D Tatton, Thos Woodall, J R Alexander, J W Beaver, J R Cochran, T M Hall, W J McLaughlin, L J Wilson, D W Marriss, John Hucks.

I—Capt W A Ellis, comd'g—Killed: Sgt Allen Smith, Corp James Pool. J R McLaughlin, Daniel Jones, G W Dinkins. Wounded: Capt W A Ellis, Corp D S Westmoreland, Benj Howell, Rob't Worrell, Stephen Worrell, John Grubb.

K—Capt P T Johnson, com'dg—Killed: Lieut J M Rockett. Wounded: Sgt J C Sides, Corp W A Wilson, A R Hines, P Holler, B F Arner.

Recapitulation—Killed, 16; mortally wounded, 4; severely and slightly wounded, 92.

Thirtieth N. C. T to May 20—Lee's Army.

Field and staff—Wounded: Col F M Parker, side severe. Missing: Adjt P W Arrington.

A—Killed: Sgt L M White, Sgt T M Howard, J S Page. Wounded: J Butler, leg amputated; J Freezeland, head; W S McClemore, leg; Jno Miles, shoulder; J M Kelly, hand. Missing: Capt R F Williams, Sgts Johnson and Buckley, Corpls Boss, Bson and Herring, privates Allman, Butler, Boon, Bell, Howard, Hutchinson, Jackson, Johnson, McKenzie, Pope, Reynolds, Tindal, Taylor, Williamson.

B—Wounded: Sgt T G Shearin, hand; Corpl T W Shearin, thigh; privates Buff, arm; P B Davis, abdomen; G W Harris, breast, D H Neal, leg; M S Pegram, foot; J A Saintsing, shoulder; C Walker, hand; J L Arrington, leg. Missing: Sgt J D Shearin, I S Riggan, S A Riggan.

C—Killed: Privates Pelgrim, Wonst, Williamson. Wounded: Corpls Smith and McDowell, hand; privates Klutts, face; Moore, breast; Dickens, wrist; Cress, hip. Missing: Lt J B Swain, Sgt J Millikin, Corpl Marshall, privates Battle, Smith, Bickman, Coleman, Miller, A L John, Lunsford, A M Johnson, Henbron

D—Killed: Y F Baily. Wounded: W H H Moore, shoulder; R S Ross, face; Jerry Baily, arm; J A Davis, leg. Missing: Corpls Ferrell, Thomas, privates Nicholas, Lambley, J H Rogers, A F King, Caswell, King, Edwards.

E—Killed: Sgts Wells, Henderson. Wounded: Capt McMillen, arm and shoulder; Corpls Dempsay, thigh; Benton, hand; privates Bostick, leg; Cavenaugh, knee; Beasley, mouth; J Brown, head; Molpass, head; Woods, abdomen; Murray, hand; Bishton, arm; W B Teachey, leg; A Evans, hand. Missing: Corpl Pierce, privates Bragg, J N Edwards, Hunter, Hamilton, Mallard, Parker, Piner, D R Strickland, Tucker.

F—Killed: Lt G K Harrell, Sgt W T Whitlhurst, privates Price, W G Crisp. Wm Wormock, E Dickens. Wounded: Capt W M B Moore, breast; Lt S R Moore, abdomen; Sgt Walston, ankle: Corp Pittman, arm; Sgt Cherry, leg; privates Burgess, hand; Corbitt, hip; E Edwards; Eagles, arm; Forbes, and E T Harrell, hand; J Little, hip; J C Little, hand; Phillips, arm; E Stallings, thigh; R D Stallings, leg; G Summerlin, breast and thigh; L Walston, breast. Missing: Privates Corbitt, W H Crisp, G Hathaway, G Madrey.

G—Killed: Corpl Sizemore, J L Crawford, W H Harries, S R Wilson. Wounded: Lt J W Badgett, head; Lt J T Fulford, arm; Sgt W J Badgett; privates S A Collins, hip; W F Crews, chin; W P Slaughter, leg, thigh and head; W G Connell. Missing: Sgt Dean, privates Dickerson, Church, Franklins, R P Harriss, Hamm, Merritt.

H—Killed: Sgt Morrison, privates Jackson, Burress. Wounded: Lt H J McNeill; leg severe; Lt Jackson, head —died; Corpls Matthews, arm broken; Underwood, leg; privates Cole, thigh; Black, wounded and captured; M C Loyd, breast severe; Egan, head; McIver, hip; D M McIver, hand; Nason, hip; Rogers, head, captured; Taylor, foot severe. Missing: Capt Wicker, Sgt McIntosh, privates Hornaday, Campbell, Cox, Center, Green, Horn, King, McFarland, Starns, Thomas.

I—Killed: Capt J C Harris, A M Joyner, Richard Daughridge. Wounded: Lt R W Arrington, leg, captured; Isaiah Culpepper, leg; J M Bona, breast; J D Manning, thigh; J M Pitt, head; W C Rigsbee, breast; B H Winstead, mortally. Missing: B Griffin, Josiah Cockman, Geo Winters.

K—Killed: Sgts Jas Lee and R B Weeks, S A Johnson, J W Squires, J N Ross, J M Alexander. Wounded: Corp W D Russel, leg; Corp B G Nichols, J L Dickson, heel; T P Duckworth, abdomen; J H Nelson, face; J M Pierce, leg, and captured; John G Hall and S D Alexander, hand. Missing: Wm Sample, Geo Dunn, J S Smith, W H Adkins, Wm Adams.

BRIGADIER GENERAL JUNIUS DANIEL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The hand of friendship would lay this tribute upon the grave of the heroic dead. Here he was, brave, self-poised, devoted to the cause he espoused, chivalrous and magnanimous; his blood flecks the battle-plain of Spottsylvania, and his commanding form rests in "the phantom arms of death." May thy memory, class mate and friend of my boyhood, be ever held in perennial freshness, and whilst thy services to thy country during the three long, exacting perilous years she has trodden the wine-press, and thy consecration to human freedom shall be ever cherished by a grateful country, may the generations of North Carolinians yet unborn learn from storied pages to emulate thy deeds, and if need be, like thyself, to offer their lives "midst the lightning of the stormy fight" as a sacrifice upon the altar of their country's liberty! And when the grass shall wave above thee, and the flowers, planted and trained by affection's tender hand, shall shed their perfume around thy last resting place, let thy name be graven deep and high upon that monumental shaft that shall be reared by the State that bore you, to the memory of those sons who in life were ever true to their Mother, and whose deeds of valor, and whose heroic endurance, shall ever constitute her proudest and noblest memorial! Let thy name, stainless and cherished, be placed by the sculptor's art by those of Pender and Pettigrew, of Anderson and Branch, of Gordon and others, and when the North Carolina youth shall rear the inspiring record which tells how the souls of these true knights—heroes forever—broke their earthly shackles upon the red fields of war to defend home and country and religion and "freedom's consecrated ground,"—may a quenchless fire of patriotism be enkindled upon the altars of their young hearts, which shall burn on, beacon lights of liberty, in spite of the oppressor's frown or the tyrant's mandate!

Gen'l Daniel was the youngest son of Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, and was born in Halifax, N. C. He was the only surviving child. He was the pupil for many years of J. M. Lovejoy, Esq. of Raleigh. He entered West Point in 1846, and left that renowned institution, having completed its curriculum, in 1850. He entered the army and was engaged for several years in active service upon the frontier, chiefly I believe, in New Mexico. It was in this severe and arduous school that he acquired those habits and received that training which so admirably qualified him for the part he was to perform in this savage and long protracted war. He was in one fight with the Indians, perhaps more. At the beginning of hostilities with the North, he was residing upon his plantation in Louisiana, but he promptly repaired to his native State, and at Raleigh tendered his services to the late Gov Ellis. He was soon after elected Colonel of the 4th (now 14th) Reg't of N. C. Volunteers, which he commanded for one year. This regiment was one of the four that went to Virginia a few weeks after Sumter fell. Upon its re-organization he would have been unanimously chosen again as its leader, but having been previously elected Col. both of the 43d and 45th Reg'ts, he thought it proper to accept the latter, having been twice chosen by that regiment although personally an entire stranger to the command. This regiment was besides organized for the war, and Gen'l Daniel had determined never to lay down his sword until freedom's day was ours.

Whilst Col. of the 14th he had no opportunity of distinction, but his desire to engage and free his country from the polluting tread of the enemy will be testified to by those who saw him return twice to the Peninsula to lead his old regiment, when he had previously left for a new command. He rendered valuable service whilst Colonel of the 45th both in Virginia and North Carolina, although not in any regular battle. His soldierly qualities soon attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was made a Brigadier General even before he had afforded him an occasion for displaying his unquestioned capacity for command amid the smoke and din of battle. That the appointment was worthily and sagaciously bestowed his subsequent career amply confirms. Although not actively engaged around Richmond, his regiment was tried by being subjected to a severe shelling when there was no chance whatever to engage the enemy. But it was upon the bloody field of Gettysburg that he displayed those admirable characteristics of the true soldier which placed him at once among the foremost officers of his grade. He managed his brigade with great skill and displayed amid the havoc of that sanguinary struggle the lofty courage for which he was distinguished even when a schoolboy. Said one of his soldiers to me who saw him amid the smoke and carnage of that terrible fight, "Soldiers would be obliged to fight if all the Generals did as ours, for Gen Daniel was right up with us, cheering and encouraging us all the time." I regret that I have not by me a copy of the late numbers of the Richmond Dispatch which contained a full and no doubt accurate description of the Battle of Gettysburg. The writer, evidently a man of fairness and discrimination, awards high praise to Gen. Daniel and his command for their conspicuous gallantry.

His second battle was his last. On that bloody Thursday—a day to be ever memorable in yankee history—when our peerless Gen'l Lee and his magnificent army hurled back the whiskey-maddened vandals as the surf-beaten rock dashes back the spray;—on that day, when it is said 20,000 hearts-of mercenaries were placed *hors du combat*, Gen Junius Daniel fell, pierced through the body by a minnie ball, and the bright, gleaming falchion dropped from his nerveless hand. Upon the very ramparts of freedom he received his death wound, and was borne to the rear amid the loud roar of battle and the "deep pang of shells." No more upright spirit—no more lofty manhood went down amid the terrors of that day. He lived for two days, and as I learn,

"With no vain sigh or throb of craven fear"

he passed away, the "light of battle" having faded from his eye forever. He said he had fallen where he desired to fall, at the head of his brave men.

May I not appropriate some of those beautiful lines which Randall, one of the truest of our Southern singers, poured forth in sweetest melody over the death of the youthful John Pelham, and apply them truthfully to my departed friend?

"The wondrous lulling of a hero's breath
His bleeding country weeps—
Hushed in the *alabaster arms of Death*,
Our young Marcellus sleeps.

"Gentlest and bravest in the battle brunt,
The champion of the Truth,
He bore his banner to the front
Of our immortal youth.

"The pennon drops that led the sacred band
Along the crimson field;
The meteor blade sinks from the nerveless hand
Over the spotless shield."

In his presence Gen'l Daniel was imposing. His form was admirably proportioned, vigorous, muscular and singularly erect. His weight was some 200 pounds. His eye was of a grayish color, calm and penetrating. His features were regular and their general expression indicated firmness and decision. He was about 35 years of age. His was not a brilliant, dashing intellect; nor was he a man of genius. But he was gifted with excellent common sense—with an understanding naturally good and improved by culture and association. He doubtless possessed the elements of an admirable captain, and if his life had been spared, he would have taken rank, if not with the Lees and Beauregards, at least with those men who, like D. H. Hill and Dick Taylor, do the *hard fighting*. All that Gen. Daniel needed to have made his name "a household word" was time and a fitting arena; for he had the capacity, the judgment, the self possession, and, in a remarkable degree, the courage. I do not believe that this war has developed a braver spirit than his. He was a good disciplinarian—a little too strict to please those who love the largest latitude, and yet he won the esteem and commanded the admiration of his men in spite of severities. They felt that when he commanded, they had a leader who would go himself wherever he ordered them, and that he exhibited the spirit of a punctilious sportsman that they might render the more efficient service whenever the battle-cry was sounded. That he was generous and a true patriot, we have abundant evidence in the account lately published in the Observer concerning his kindness and liberality to the soldiers' families, when for the last time he visited his native county.

His social qualities were excellent. I knew him as a boy and as a man—as a civilian and a soldier—and if Junius Daniel was not a *gentleman* in the pure sense of that much abused word, then I know not who was. He was pleasant, sociable and urbane in his intercourse with his fellow-men. That his popularity at home was well founded, will appear from this circumstance: When the war first commenced, the Halifax Light Infantry, a company composed mostly of those who had been reared with him, telegraphed to him, then in Louisiana, to come and take command of them as they had offered their services to the Governor.

When the sad news came that he was dead, very many hearts throbbed in sorrow among those who knew him longest and best. The oldest inhabitants, the middle-aged, the young, grieved that in the full flush of manhood's prime, the manly form was stiff in death, the proud, brave soul had fled, the clarion voice was mute forever. His funeral obsequies took place on the 21st inst. when his remains were deposited in the ancient burying ground of the town of Halifax. The delicate hand of woman had decorated the warrior's coffin with a beautiful Confederate flag made of flowers.

He leaves a wife, to whom he was wedded since the war began, to mourn her irreparable loss. May God pity the young widow in her sad bereavement, and may the consolations of a Redeemer's love bring her solacement and relief in her heart-anguish.

T. B. K.

May 26, 1864.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Orange Co, April 7, Minnick Miller, Co D, 53th Regt, aged 36.

GEN'L CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE, COLD HARBOR, June 5th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Examiner:—My attention has been called to a statement in your paper that, in the battle of the 1st inst., "Clingman's brigade gave way for a time." As this statement does great injustice to the gallant and patriotic men under my command, I earnestly request you to publish, in your next issue, this note. My brigade was in line of battle on that occasion and was heavily attacked along its entire front from right to left. The enemy advanced not only in line of battle, but on the left wing also, in heavy columns masked by the line of battle in their front. This attack was repeatedly and signally repulsed, with great loss to the enemy, in my entire front. Near our left, where they came in columns, their dead were much thicker than I have ever seen them on any battle field. Any force advancing in front would have been destroyed as fast as it could come up, for my men were regularly supplied with fresh ammunition, and fought with the utmost coolness, courage and cheerfulness.

There was, however, in the beginning of the engagement, a brigade from another State than my own stationed on our left. This brigade did give way, and while the contest was going on in our front, the enemy in large force occupied the ground on our left flank and rear. After we had repelled the last attack in front, and the men were cheering along the line, the 8th regiment, which formed my left, was suddenly attacked on its left flank and rear. The woods there being thick and the smoke dense, the enemy had approached within a few yards and opened a heavy fire on the rear of the 8th, as well as its left. If this regiment had then given way it might have escaped with much less loss, but true to its reputation and its past conduct, it, by facing in two directions, attempted to hold its position, and thus lost about two thirds of its number. The left wing of the 51st, next it, suffered in the same manner heavily, because it continued the fight by facing in two directions. They persevered in this even after the time when, seeing that the contest could not be maintained in this mode, I ordered them back and, with the aid of their officers, withdrew the survivors. They were then formed in line of battle perpendicular to the original one, with the 31st and 61st regiments, which had repelled all the enemy in their front. The brigade was thus, under a constant fire from the enemy, formed in a new line of battle across the open field. While it was so doing, the 27th Georgia regiment, of General Colquitt's brigade, came up from our right handsomely and advanced in line with us. The enemy were then, after a short struggle, driven back, and the whole of my original line was re-occupied, but the position of the brigade remained in the possession of the enemy, without any attempt ever being made to retake it. I feel confident that no brigade from any State in this war, or any other war, ever acted better than did mine under such circumstances.

* * * * * *

I will not, however, trust myself further to speak of these things. Having been for a full month in the trenches every night and day, and a part of the time without a single staff officer, all the members of my staff having been shot down in the late engagements, I have little leisure to write at length. As this statement is not long, I earnestly request those editors whose papers have copied the articles referred to, to publish this, remembering that next to his country the true soldier values the reputation and glory of his own good actions.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN, Brigadier-General.

[A paragraph of this letter is omitted because of some statistical details deemed inexpedient for publication at the present time.—*Ex.*]

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON

The yankees from time to time throw a shell into the city and nobody seems to mind it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mourning.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representations of Gen. Beauregard, she remained, braving shells and Greek fire, attending the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her care was Mr. Andrew de Rochelle, a descendant of one of the noblest Huguenot families of the city. This young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Gov. Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for yesterday, the 22d April.

Lieut. de Rochelle was on duty at Fort Sumter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of Gen. Bonham, in the evening, at 7 o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company was assembled, burst and wounded nine persons, and among the rest, Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot describe the scene that followed. Order was at last re-established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless upon the carpet. Her betrothed, kneeling and bending over her, was weeping bitterly and trying to staunch the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had not longer than two hours to live. We will not paint the general despair.

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness, she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her—"Andrew," she said, "I beg you to tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart rending than to see the agony of this brave girl, struggling in the embrace of death and against a terrible mortal pang. Gov. Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters.

Lieut. de Rochelle was the first to speak: "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us."

The young girl did not reply; she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair disheveled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieut. de Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say Yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death. Lieut. de Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the yankees, and we are sure that he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive to hate them and his own existence.—*Charleston Mer.*

The sale of Confederate guaranteed Bonds is postponed until the 21st, at Columbia.

STATE TREASURY CIRCULAR.

The following is a copy of so much of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly as relates to the currency in which taxes may be collected:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted &c*, That all taxes due to the State or counties and for school purposes, or taxes for the poor, all payments for entries of public lands, and all fines and forfeitures for the use of the State or counties, may be paid in Treasury notes of the Confederate States under five dollars, or in the new issue authorized by the act of the Confederate Congress, ratified the 17th of February, 1864—and all such dues may be paid during the present year in the old issues of Confederate Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars up to fifty dollars, both inclusive, less thirty-three and one-third per cent, the tax imposed by the act of Congress

SEC. 3. That the act ratified July 3d, 1864, entitled "an act in relation to the payment of taxes and for other purposes," and so much of section second of the Ordinance No. 35 of the State Convention, ratified 26th February, 1862, as directs the receiving of Confederate Treasury notes in payment of taxes and all other dues, are hereby repealed.

Owing to considerations explained in my late report to the General Assembly, our Treasury notes of less denomination than a dollar are not exchanged for Confederate notes; but these change notes will be exchanged for North Carolina Treasury notes of larger denomination, or for coupons from our State bonds. On presentation by you or any other person at this department of any amount of our notes above a dollar, or our due coupons, our change notes for the same amount will be exchanged for them. This exchange may be effected through the agency of the Southern Express Co.

JONATHAN WORTH,
June 2, 1864 Public Treasurer.

Death of Maj. T. McGehee Smith.—We are deeply pained to announce the death of this gallant officer, who died in Richmond on Monday last from a wound received on Monday, we learn, in a fight with the enemy. Maj. Smith was attached to the 45th Regiment N. C. Troops, in Daniel's Brigade, and was among the most promising young officers in the army. His remains are en route to Milton for interment.

Milton Chronicle.

Capt. Leonard Henderson.—We are pained to hear that this gallant soldier and gentleman was killed while bravely leading his company into action near Mechanicsville, Virginia, on the 1st inst. Capt. Henderson was the eldest son of Archibald Henderson, Esq., of this vicinity. He entered the army immediately after the war began, and has sealed his devotion to the South with his blood.

Salisbury Watchman.

A Spy Arrested.—The Wilmington Journal says that Thos. Piner, a native of that place, has been arrested as a spy. He had been in the yankee service since December last, ventured to return to Wilmington, and was about to get off again to the blockaders, when he was arrested. A deserter from the 10th N. C. Battalion, J. Mills, was going with him, but he also was arrested.

Keeping Dark.—If there is a single Holden man in this county we do not know him. There may possibly be men in the county who intend to vote for Holden, but if so, they are ashamed to avow it.—*Asheville News.*

If there is a Holden man in Caswell we have yet to hear him avow it. There may be many, if so, they all "keep dark" and act on the sly.

Milton Chronicle.

Yankee Deserters.—The blue birds are coming in from Grant's wide spread wings and are daily reaching Richmond by scores in advance of the "Great Digger." Among the arrivals on Saturday was about a full company of the Fifth New Hampshire regiment, recently on guard duty at Point Lookout. They state that a regiment of negroes took their places there, and they were hurried to Grant to help fill up the gaps made in Grant's ranks by Lee's artillery. One solitary red bird, or zoo-zoo, came in and reported himself as the last of the New York Duryea Zouaves left out of one hundred, who went into the battles below with Grant. He was disconsolate looking enough, but bore himself as became the "last of the Mohicans."—*Richmond Examiner.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

IN MEMORIAM.

Killed in battle near Ashland, Va., June 1st, 1864, Orderly Sergt Isaac Wayne Hughes, privates Wm H H Barnes, James Decatur Miner and John Tyler Price, all of Capt Galloway's Co, D, 5th N C Cavalry

In the high soldierly qualities of courage in battle, patience, fortitude and cheerfulness under the inevitable hardships and privations of a soldier's life, these men had no superiors in the Southern Army. Sergt Hughes in particular, from his first enlistment in 1861, when not 16 years old, to the day of his death, was a bright and shining embodiment of all the noblest traits of a soldier and a gentleman. He was emphatically and in all things "sans peur et sans reproche." Peace be with you, my brave and lamented comrades. The Tree of Southern Independence and Nationality has been "watered by no truer and more precious blood than yours." J. M. G.

Papers in the State please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GEN. MIL. HOSPITAL No. 2, WILSON, May 31.

It is generally known to the Press that during a few months past I delivered addresses, at several places, on the war and state of the country. Voluntary contributions in money were made on these occasions for the benefit of the sick and wounded in the General Military Hospitals of the State. I have been directed by the proper authority to acknowledge the receipt of the sums collected at the places visited, which are as follows:

Greensborough,	$436 30
Hillsborough,	762 60
Raleigh,	359 40
Wilmington,	862 75
Michael Cronly, Esq,	10,000 00
Lexington,	336 05
Pittsborough,	505 05
Fayetteville,	1142 40
Charlotte,	730 00
Salisbury, (one night only, weather bad,)	114 50
Mrs E P Guion, (through Mrs Dr Dickson)	100 00
Kenansville,	198 55
Kinston,	174 50
Goldsborough,	194 50
Total,	$15,916 60
Traveling expenses,	269 00
	$15,647 60

This amount has been handed over to the Surgeon in charge, for which I have his receipt. He has transferred it to Surgeon P E Hines, Medical Director of Hospitals in this State, who has disposed of it for the purposes intended by the donors, and in a manner deemed most judicious and equitable.

Owing to a severe attack of illness, the delivery of my addresses has been suspended for six or eight weeks, but will be resumed as soon as my health is sufficiently restored. Due notice will be given of the places and times of my next visits.

DRURY LACY, Chap. of Post.

We respectfully suggest the name of Col. W. B. RICHARDSON of Moore county, as a suitable person to represent the people of Moore and